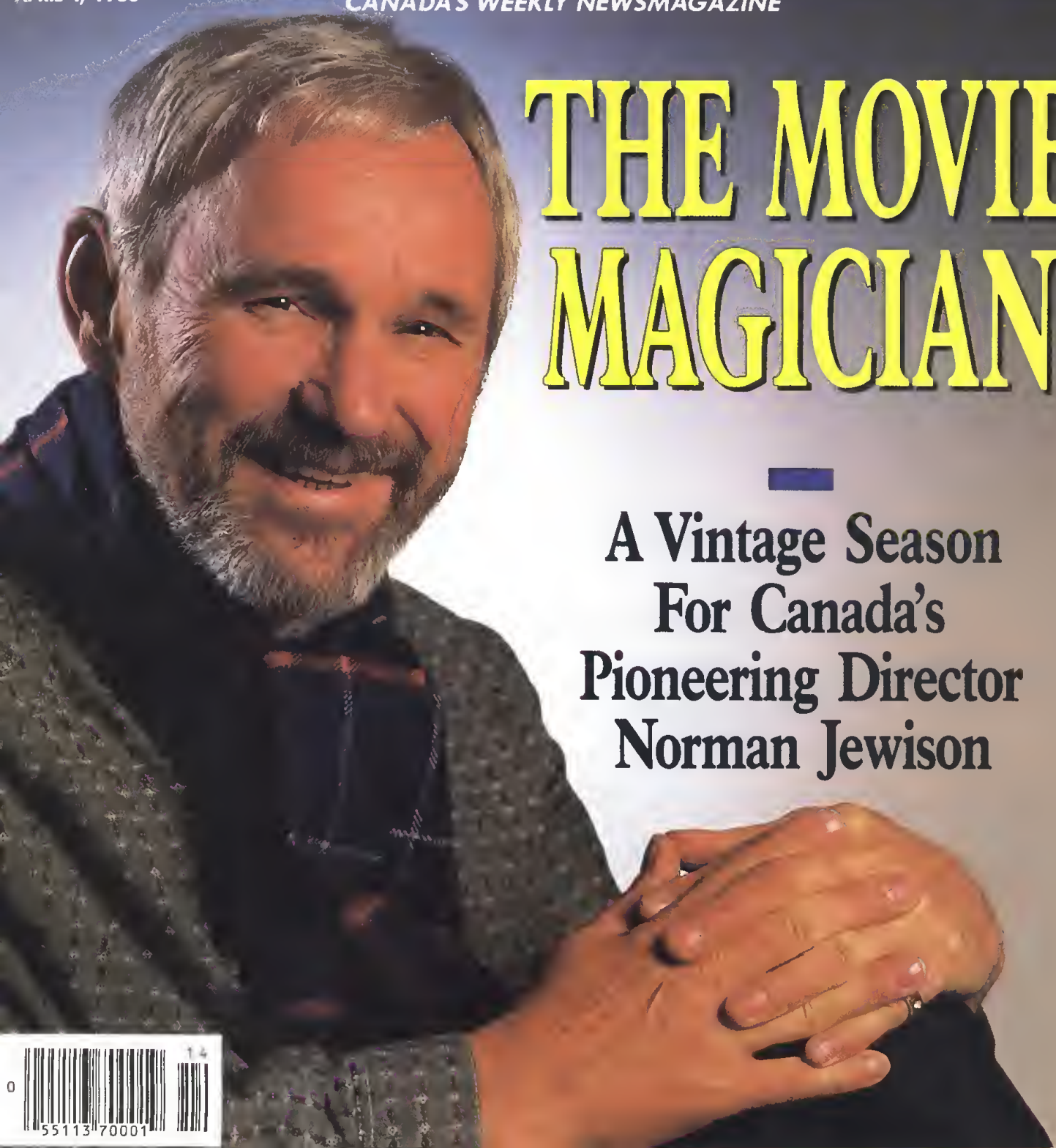
INSIDE: A CLOUD OF DEATH FOR CIVILIANS IN IRAQ

Maclean's

APRIL 4, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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THE MOVIE MAGICIAN

A Vintage Season For Canada's Pioneering Director Norman Jewison

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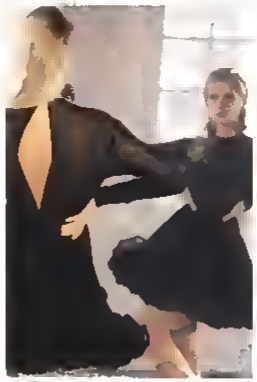
Maclean's

APRIL 4, 1988, VOL. 101 NO. 15



Under a cloud of death

Worldwide protests last week followed the deaths of hundreds of people in a poison-gas attack—apparently carried out by Iraq—on a Kurdish frontier village. —*Page 18*



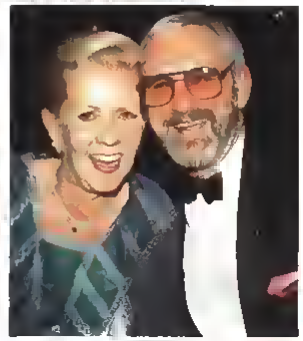
New relief for the rag trade

Canadian textile and apparel manufacturers have fought bitterly over duties on imported fabric, but last week the industry was given a $63-million bailout. —*Page 26*

COVER

The movie magician

With his latest movie, *Moonstruck*, director Norman Jewison has confirmed his status as the dean of Canadian film-makers. The whimsical romantic comedy, a box-office triumph which is nominated for six Oscars, is emblematic of Hollywood's current shift away from adolescent action pictures to films with smart scripts aimed at adults. —*Page 34*



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A premier under fire

After some serious setbacks in the past month B.C. Premier William Vander Zalm's government tried to get back on track last week with its second budget. —*Page 10*



Portrait of an artist

With an exhibition of her paintings and a new album featuring some of her strongest compositions in a decade, Joni Mitchell is clearly an artist in her prime. —*Page 54*



His master's voice

At first glance, *Moonstruck* does not seem to have the ingredients of a Hollywood hit. It is a love story involving a homely female bookkeeper in Brooklyn, N.Y., and an untutored baker, who happens to be her fiancé's brother. It has no fast cars, fast women or cuddly creatures from another galaxy. But its backhanded humor and operatic sentiment have struck a chord. The movie's success reminds us that its director, Canada's Norman Jewison, is one of Hollywood's true masters. And as his presence at last week's Genie Awards ceremony made clear, he is also committed to nurturing Canadian film-makers with his newly opened Canadian Centre for Advanced Film Studies. Said Senior Writer Brian D. Johnson, who wrote most of this week's cover package: "Jewison is quite a salesman but he is also a genuine artist. There seems to be no Norman Jewison formula—in each of his films he creates a style to suit the story." For Entertainment Editor Patricia Hluchy, who edited the cover package, there is something elusive about Jewison. "Until you look at his whole career," she said, "you forget that he has covered so much creative ground—and yet he still manages to find new ways to touch the audience." Jewison is a director who operates on the assumption that intelligence and mass entertainment are not mutually exclusive. And now, audiences across North America are proving him right.



BRIAN WALLER/MACLEAN'S

Johnson and Hluchy: no fast cars, women or cuddly creatures

Maclean's April 4, 1988

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LETTERS

Difficult questions

Abhorrence of terrorism and its perpetrators is a universal dictum, and exceptions of sympathy for those involved, such as Mahmoud Mohammad Issa Mohammad, are almost without precedent ("A terrorist's hidden past," Canada, Feb. 29). The dictionary defines a terrorist as one who uses violant and intimidating methods to secure political ends. Canadian journalist and policymaker Gerald Caplan in a recent article asks: "Would former terrorist . . . Menachem Begin be refused entry? Or former freedom fighter President Mugabe of Zimbabwe? Or Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger and Ronald Reagan, all of whom have been responsible for massive state terrorism against innocent civilians in tiny countries, and who have blatantly and repeatedly lied about it?" Indeed, questions difficult to answer.

—BERT SNELGROVE,
Barrie, Ont.

Olympic commercialism

How astute Mr. Fotheringham is in pointing out the commercialism of today's Olympic Games ("For the glory of ABC and Skippy," Column, Feb. 22). I cannot help but wonder if he ever stopped to ponder the feasibility of the Games without such corporate sponsorship. I think he would find that most people put up with commercial idiosyncrasies and demands in order to watch or take part in the greatest amateur sporting event in the world.

—P. E. AGRO,
Hamilton, Ont.

Being the subject of Allan Fotheringham's sarcastic penmanship, as regular readers of his column we know what fine company we keep. Then, to have it reported that our volunteer clothing was "designed in New York by ABC" is the ultimate compliment. For the 10 local volunteers who designed the clothing and picked the colors, to be confused with a design house in New York is praise indeed. We chose the "weird colors" for just the reasons mentioned—they add to the pageantry and look terrific on TV. Thanks for noticing!

—DONALD MANNING,
Volunteer Chairman, Clothing OCO, Calgary

According to the editorial in the Feb. 22 issue ("On with the show," From the Editor's Desk), *Maclean's* had 15 people covering that week's report on the Olympic Games. Wrong! You had 16. Allan Fotheringham's piece said it all.

—JEAN-PAUL PROVOST,
Montreal

Principles of law

Congratulations on your excellent and timely editorial "The supreme authority" (From the Editor's Desk, Feb. 8). You have clearly identified the danger involved in grafting U.S. constitutional features onto our Canadian system without also employing the safeguards inherent in the U.S. system. We know that the law is just what the Supreme Court says it is and not necessarily what the legislators thought they were enacting. To have the law interpreted in the light of personal opinion rather than on the sound basis of recognized principles of law must be a matter of serious concern to all thinking Canadians.

—ROBERT MCCOY,
Nepean, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to, Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

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PHOTO BY CANADA WIDE

Mohammad: exceptions for sympathy

PASSAGES

DIED: Multimillionaire chairman of Denison Mines Ltd. **Stephen Roman**, 66, who built a Northern Ontario uranium strike in the 1950s into a major world mining and energy company; of a heart attack at his Toronto home (page 32).

DIED: Innovative jazz composer, pianist, bandleader and orchestrator **Gil Evans**, 75, of peritonitis while recuperating in Cuernavaca, Mexico, following prostate surgery. Evans, born **Ian Ernest Gilmore Green** in Toronto, the son of Australian immigrants, enjoyed a long career, from the Big Band period of the 1930s and 1940s through experiments in the bop and postbop "cool school" eras to modern synthesizer forms. Evans was especially known for his masterful arrangements and a series of collaborations with trumpeter **Miles Davis**.

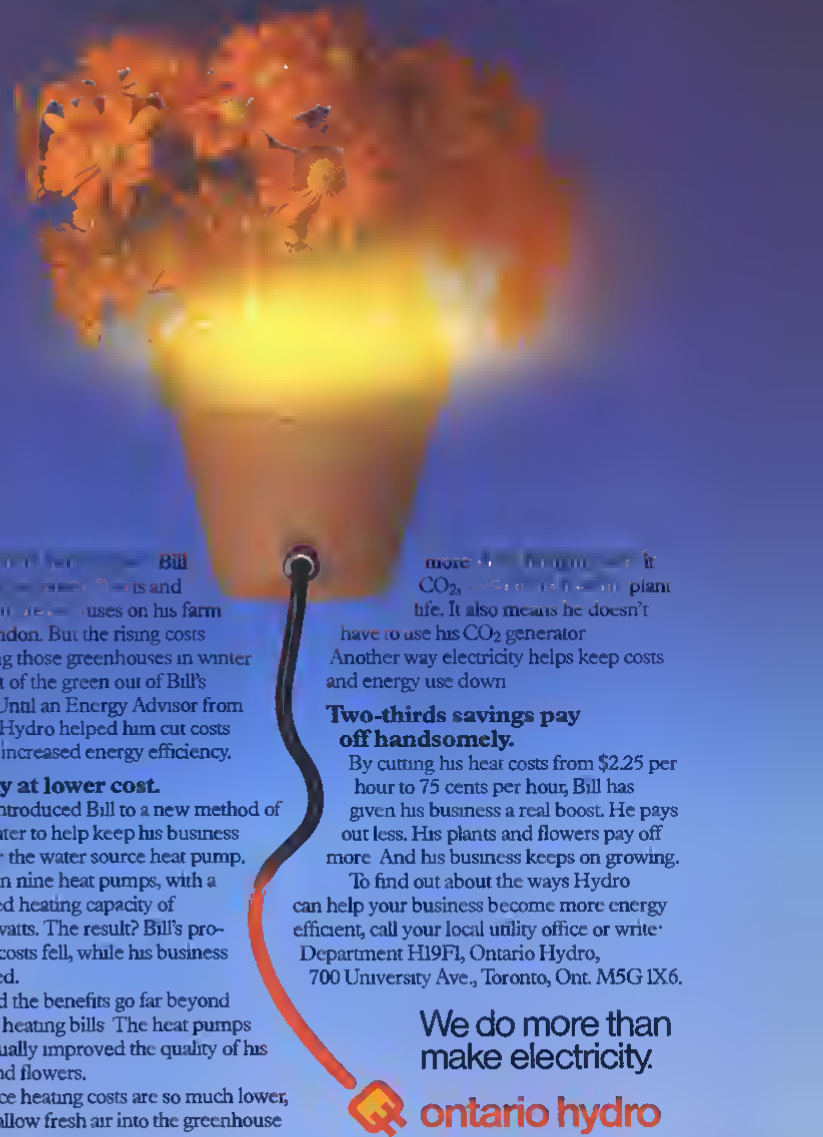
DIED: Pioneer test-tube-baby specialist Dr. **Patrick Steptoe**, 74, of cancer in a Canterbury, England, hospital the night before **Queen Elizabeth II** was scheduled to decorate him as a commander of the Order of the British Empire. Steptoe, a gynecologist and obstetrician who pioneered in vitro (in-glass) fertilization, which revolutionized infertility treatment, delivered the first test-tube baby, **Louise Joy Brown**, in 1978.

DIED: American choreographer **Robert Joffrey**, 57, founder of the influential 32-year-old Joffrey Ballet, of liver failure caused by medication he had been receiving for chronic asthma, in a New York City hospital. Joffrey was the first U.S. artistic director to commission experimental modern-dance choreographers to work with a major ballet company.

DIED: Former University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon) professor **Carlyle King**, 80, the first to offer courses in North American literature at a Canadian university, in a Regina hospital. Born in Cooksville, Ont., King moved to Saskatchewan in 1912, and his teaching career there lasted for 48 years.

JAILED: **Robert Chambers**, 21, defendant in New York's City's so-called preppie murder, after pleading guilty to manslaughter in the 1986 death of **Jennifer Levin**, 18. After nine days, a seemingly deadlocked jury was still deliberating on whether Chambers strangled Levin deliberately, when he reached the plea-bargaining agreement with the prosecutors on a reduced charge. Chambers, who claimed that Levin died while the pair engaged in "rough sex" in Central Park, had been free on bail. He entered custody at week's end, facing a sentence of five to 15 years.

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Q&A: LORD CARRINGTON

A warrior's farewell

Over the past seven years U.S. and Soviet negotiators have made enormous strides toward an agreement to reduce their nuclear arsenals in Europe. But Lord Carrington, secretary general of the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the past four years, says that progress on the nuclear front amplifies another Western European security concern: Soviet superiority in conventional forces. A former British foreign secretary under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Carrington, 68, assumed the NATO post in June, 1984, and is stepping down next June 30. Maclean's Foreign Editor John Bierman spoke to Carrington during the secretary general's recent farewell visit to Canada.

Maclean's: *Western military estimates show the number of Warsaw Pact ground troops on a par with those of NATO in Europe. Do Eastern Bloc conventional forces have an advantage?*

Carrington: Numerically, men are rather misleading. They are not all that much good unless they have weapons systems. In tanks, there are 50,000 Warsaw Pact tanks, 20,000 NATO tanks. There is that kind of Warsaw Pact superiority generally all the way through: two to one in combat aircraft, three to one in artillery, that kind of thing.

Maclean's: *Setting aside raw statistics, is there a qualitative difference?*

Carrington: Qualitatively, there is no doubt that the Soviet Union has caught up considerably. There is much less of an edge now on the NATO side than there was beforehand—partly because of the Soviet Union doing better, but to a very great extent because of transfer of technology, either through espionage or through ordinary domestic things which have an application to defence. I think that our weapons systems are still better than theirs, but quality isn't by any means everything. The Soviets can mass tanks and equipment in a particular place—obviously numbers give you an enormous advantage. In the Second World War the Germans had better tanks than we did, but we had many more. Because we had more and we chose the point at which we invaded in Normandy, we won, even though they still had qualitative superiority.

'The problems of negotiating conventional disarmament are infinitely more complex than nuclear disarmament'

Maclean's: *Do you feel that the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, is politically secure enough in the Soviet Union to agree to the substantial reductions that NATO is asking for?*

Carrington: I think that if Gorbachev is going to get his domestic reforms through—and some of them must be very unpopular with those who now have privileges that they are going to lose—he probably needs a success on the foreign front. He could be prepared to make concessions in order to get an agreement that would allow him to devote more resources to the civilian economy—which would give him great credit with the Soviet people. A lot would depend on whether he could carry the military with him—and so far he has certainly done that.

Maclean's: *But can NATO realistically expect significant reductions from the Soviets?*

Carrington: It is going to be difficult. It depends on how much Gorbachev needs it and wants it. The problems of conventional disarmament are infinitely more complex than nuclear disarmament—for obvious reasons. You are talking about so many different things—you've got more than me, but how do we count it and how do we judge it? If there is goodwill on the Soviet side, I think that we probably can come up with an agreement.

Maclean's: *Some U.S. politicians are talking about decreasing the huge U.S. commitment to NATO—they have 326,000 personnel in Europe—and making European countries bear more of the burden. Do you think that the next U.S. president will consider that?*

Carrington: I think that the defence budget in the United States is going to be under some strain, and it inevitably will have consequences for the U.S. contribution to NATO. Probably the burden-sharing argument will come more from Congress. You already see signs of it, a feeling that the Europeans have got to do more. There is some substance in that, especially when you look at how much more wealthy Europe is now as compared to four years ago. But it isn't enough to judge contributions by percentage of gross national product spent on defence. A country like Germany is putting in a good deal more than just money. There are six foreign armies in that country, and they have got more nuclear weapons than anybody else. They have got to deal with army training, damage, all the infrastructure—an enormous burden that I think is sometimes not entirely understood by the United States.



Carrington: Canada's vessels are 'for NATO too'

Maclean's: *What about Canada's level of defence spending, which at 1.9 per cent of gross national product is the third-lowest in NATO?*

Carrington: But Canada is doing more. There has been a significant improvement in the money spent on defence, and there is a real effort being put into modernization. It is perfectly true that it starts from rather a low base, but there is an improvement. Don't let's kick people who are doing better than they were—I think the initiative is greatly to be encouraged. Let's recognize that more is being done.

Maclean's: *Are you referring to Canada's NATO contributions, or contributions to North American defence, which includes the recent plan to launch up to 12 nuclear-powered submarines that would, for the most part, be in service in northern waters?*

Carrington: They would be for NATO, too. After all, one thing about submarines is that they are mobile. If there were war, 10 or 12 nuclear-powered submarines would be a significant contribution to the safety of the North Atlantic. I'm not sure that if deterrence failed they would be much good under the ice cap—nor would they stay there. □

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FOLLOW-UP

A mystery at the border

To citizens in Burlington, Vt., 65 km south of the Quebec border, the story has the familiarity of a well-worn detective story. It began at 9:30 p.m. on Oct. 23, when a man carrying a black gym bag and two others in a van with Quebec licence plates were spotted near deserted railway tracks outside the tiny Vermont border town of Richford. Within hours local police had arrested Lebanese-Canadians Walid Kabbani, Walid Mourad and Georges Younan on charges of explosives trafficking. The evidence: two blue cylinders stuffed with smokeless gunpowder and wrapped with a detonating device inside the black bag.

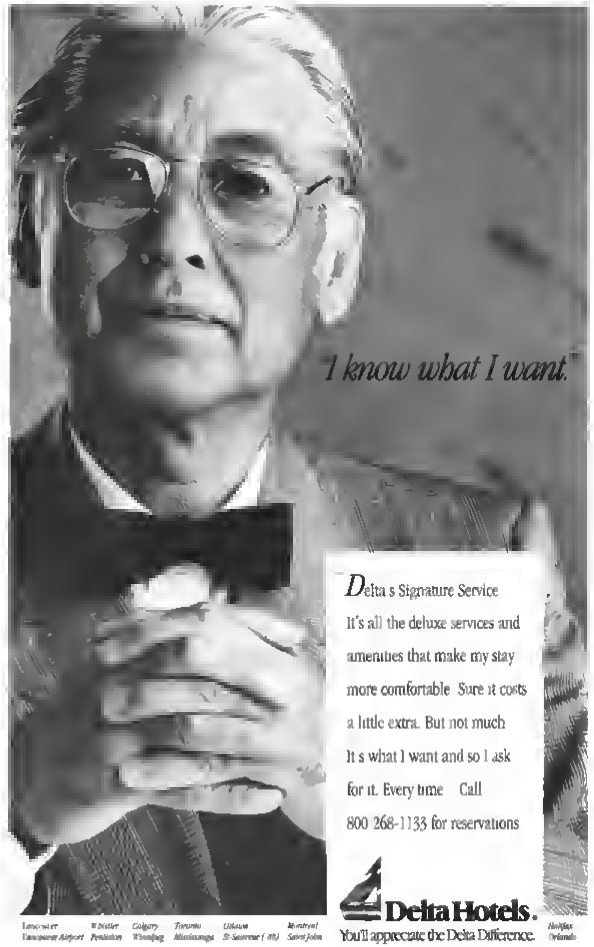
Tracing the history of the homemade bomb—powerful enough, FBI tests showed, to blow up a vehicle—proved to be absurdly easy. RCMP detectives traced receipts in Montreal for the purchase of gunpowder, as well as for wire clippers and clothing like those later found in the van. In Montreal, investigators found similar gunpowder in Younan's basement, along with a grinding stone showing traces of paint matching the cylinders—from which the label "Made in Canada" had been partially erased. "They are complete amateurs," said Younan's U.S. lawyer, Arthur Anderson.

But the origins of the three men were harder to determine. Lawyers at the January trial at the U.S. district court in Burlington described the men as garment merchants, churchgoers and prominent members of the Lebanese community. But a spokesman for Montreal's Lebanese-Syrian-Canadian Association denied knowledge of them. Defence lawyers did not call witnesses during the six-day trial, and on Feb. 2, after deliberating for two hours, a jury convicted Younan and Kabbani. They joined Mourad, who had pleaded guilty, in jail where they await sentencing. The judge denied them bail.

The three men's motives remain unclear. Early media reports noted that their arrest came in the wake of threats of Moslem aggression on the part of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini. But it soon became known that the three were Christians. Then a little-known U.S. newsletter called *Counter-Terrorism* reported that Younan—whose palm print was found on the bomb—may be a left-wing activist for a pro-Syrian Lebanese group and it linked him to two bombings in Lebanon. *The Wall Street Journal* and CBS News echoed that report, which concluded that the Vermont bomb may have been destined for a target somehow related to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

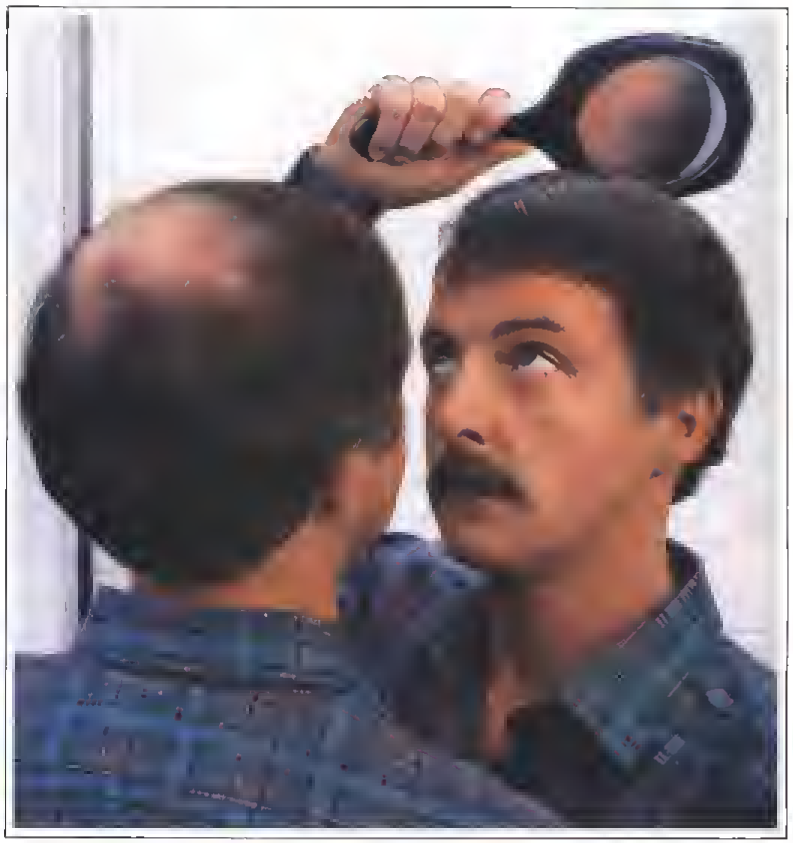
But Canadian PLO representative Abdullah Abdullah rejected that theory. He said that the three men were likely amateurs trying to settle a private matter unrelated to the politics of the Mideast. "It looks more like a settling of accounts," he told *Maclean's*. Anderson also dismissed the allegations as media sensationalism. Said the lawyer: "Three stupid guys from Canada doing something reckless won't sell as many newspapers as three Syrian-backed terrorists." But as the men await sentencing, the authorities still have no clear knowledge of the intended target of the bomb in the black bag.

—IAN POLUMBAUM in Burlington with LISA VAN DUSEN in Montreal



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If you are facing baldness



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It can take considerable time, however, until you notice signs of baldness. You may actually lose more than 50% of your hair before the loss becomes apparent.

What is the most common type of baldness?

If you are experiencing progressive hair loss, you may be experiencing hereditary "male pattern baldness" – the most common type of baldness among men.

However, this should be determined by a physician, not yourself. Only your doctor has the necessary expertise to make an accurate diagnosis. If you are indeed facing male pattern baldness, your doctor can assess whether you could benefit from new treatment programs for baldness.

How has baldness been treated?

The on-going concern over baldness among many men has given rise to the use of toupees and wigs. Many cosmetic approaches such as hair weaving and surgical techniques including hair transplantation have also been developed.

As well, various scalp preparations have been made available. Although none have ever been proven effective, the advertising of such products has led consumers to believe that they are scientifically documented and medically approved remedies for baldness.

How can your doctor treat baldness?

As your physician can tell you, many of the treatments used in the past have not been effective.

In more recent years, new treatment programs for common baldness have been developed. These programs have been tested by doctors, and have shown good results. Moreover, they are available only through the medical profession.

Since everyone's scalp and hair growth potential is different, your doctor will consider a number of factors before recommending any new treatment program. In determining whether a treatment program might be of value to you, factors such as your age and the time over which you've been balding must be considered.

Why you should talk to your doctor.

Now that you're aware of some of the factors affecting hair loss and the new treatment programs, you should be aware of the importance of seeking professional advice.

Only your doctor, through careful evaluation of your particular circumstances, can determine whether a treatment program may be of benefit to you.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, do consult your doctor. Together you'll be able to decide what's best for you.

If you are facing baldness, talk to your doctor.

"Here, I'll describe it to you. It's octagonal, with 4×4 uprights to T-beams, supporting a 45° cathedral ceiling capped with white cedar shingles; ornamental Colonial grillwork below complements framing structure.

Got the picture?"

forcing companies who operate in rural areas to pay protection money continue to cause major economic disruption

Now the Shining Path has an unprecedented forum for its views—a fringe daily newspaper, which its sympathizers are presumed to control, called *El Diario*. "*Sendero* guerrillas expanding," pronounced one bold headline recently. The story claimed that the rebels had killed more than 20 military officers during ambushes in February alone In other issues, an advertisement mocks a government anti-*Sendero* campaign Under the program, started in February, García offers rewards of up to $62,000 for information leading to the capture of terrorist leaders *El Diario*'s version of the edict shows pictures of President García and other government officials instead of those of the rebels

One of García's harshest critics is the renowned Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa. Last month he announced that he will form an alliance with Peru's right-wing Popular Action and Popular Christian parties, to be known as the Democratic Front. "Subversion is eating away at the democratic state," Vargas Llosa told me in a recent conversation It is not yet clear whether Vargas Llosa will lead the right wing into the general elections in 1990 If he does, he will not face García—the president is not permitted to run for a second consecutive term The main challenge will be the united left front, likely to be led by Alfonso Barrantes Lingán, whose popularity rivals García's.



Slum children in Lima with milk supplies: fighting terrorism and poverty

Meanwhile, García is trying to prevent a further deterioration of the economy Last month he tried to soften the effects of the bank nationalization by announcing that workers will be able to buy up to 49 per cent of the financial institutions—leaving the government with 51-per-cent control He has also called for meetings with all opposition parties to defuse criticism and to co-ordinate policies on basic national issues. "The situation is so bad," said Barrantes, "that unless there is a bare minimum of agreement, things will get much worse." Despite a promising start, García has found that his own popularity has not been enough to fight Peru's age-old problems of poverty and social inequality—and the battle is now becoming critical □

LETTER FROM PERU

Testing a young leader

Expectations soared in Peru in 1985, when 38-year-old Alan García Pérez became the youngest president in Latin America as he led his left-of-centre American Popular Revolutionary Alliance party to electoral victory His defeat of former president Fernando Belaúnde Terry's Popular Action party marked the first time in 40 years that one freely elected Peruvian leader had relinquished power to another García is best known internationally for his 1985 decision to pay only a fraction of the annual payments due on Peru's $21 3-billion foreign debt. In recent months he has raised doubts among many of his supporters over tough measures that he has introduced to improve the economy. Maclean's *Lima Correspondent Kathryn Leger has followed his progress. Her report.*

The charismatic García still draws a crowd wherever he goes Few leaders can claim as much personal popularity after three years in power Hundreds of dirt-poor peasants gather to see him when he visits areas in the countryside surrounding Lima, listening to his familiar promises of revolutionary change and social justice.

But the president's credibility is increasingly fragile In the streets of Lima, protests are becoming more common against García's economic measures. Just two weeks ago he announced an unpopular 50-per-cent increase in gasoline prices and an unexpected reduction in some state subsidies As a result, the cost of rice and milk, staples for the poor, shot up by 100 per cent.



García still popular

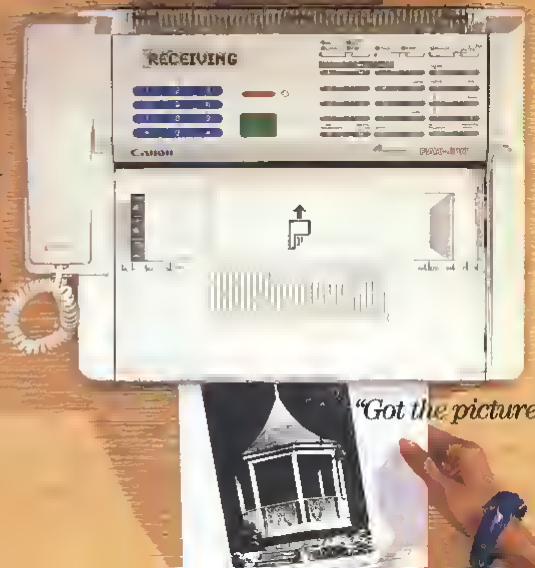
Few analysts predicted that García's nationalization of Peru's banks last July would have precipitated political turmoil and an economic downturn According to García, the state takeover of financial institutions was necessary to "democratize credit" and help small businessmen and the poor But on the streets, disapproval of the idea is widespread: taking over the independent banks, people say, could set a dangerous precedent for other private enterprises. As a result of the nationalization proposal, private domestic investment has already fallen, and polls indicate that García's personal popularity, which hovered at 90 per cent following his election, has dropped to below 50 per cent. At the same time, the country's once-dormant political right—its two main parties picked up only 17 per cent in total of the 1985 popular vote—has been visibly rekindled

Even the nation's *Sendero Luminoso* (Shining Path) guerrillas, one of Latin America's most secretive rebel movements, have adopted a more public political profile in the current crisis. Few Peruvians predict that the fanatical rebels, who began their armed insurgence in the Andean highlands eight years ago and espouse a Maoist philosophy, could ever gain power But their tactics of randomly blowing up power stations, bridges and railway lines and of

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Ngor (centre) with Weterston in The Killing Fields. *'I have survivor's guilt'*

FOLLOW-UP

The Cambodian crusader

The carpet is threadbare, and plaster has started to crumble from the walls. Shabby and small, the second-floor apartment in smoggy downtown Los Angeles hardly fits the popular image of a movie star's home. But on a table in the tiny living room, a golden Oscar statuette stands at the feet of a Buddha. The coveted Academy Award was given in 1985 to Haing Ngor, 40, the Cambodian refugee who was named best supporting actor for his portrayal of interpreter Dith Pran in *The Killing Fields*, director Roland Joffé's chilling account of the Khmer Rouge takeover of Cambodia in 1975. Now Ngor's modest apartment is the base for his personal mission: to help those he left behind in war-torn Cambodia, now known as Kampuchea. "I have been poor, rich, suffering and famous," Ngor told *Maclean's*. "What else do I need?"

Ngor has capitalized on the fame that he won with his role as Pran, the translator who stayed behind when *New York Times* journalist Sydney Schanberg, portrayed by Sam Waterston, escaped as the Khmer Rouge fanatics took over Cambodia. He has lectured on several continents, sometimes making 40 appearances a year, to raise money for the victims of Khmer Rouge dictator Pol Pot's brutal regime and of the Vietnamese-backed government that took over in 1978. His ambition is to build a hospital at the Thailand-Kampuchean border, where 350,000 Kampucheans who fled the atrocities of the 1970s are still stranded in refugee camps.

Last month Ngor published his autobiography, *Haing Ngor: A Cambodian Odyssey*. The actor's own story rivals that of Pran, who escaped from Cambodia and was reunited with his family and his friend Schanberg in the kind of happy ending unknown to most Cambodians. Ngor himself lost most of his family to the Khmer Rouge. Rummaging in a kitchen cupboard in his apartment, Ngor finds a cardboard box and takes a torn green sarong, a yellow hammock and a blouse from it. "These were my wife's clothes," he says. The book, he adds, fingering a locket, holding a woman's photograph, "is a love story."

Many movie fans know the tale of Ngor's discovery by casting agents who plucked him from his $500-a-month job as a refugee counsellor at Los Angeles' Chinatown Service Centre to play Pran. But few know Ngor's real-life drama. Ngor remembers his privileged life as a young medical student in a well-to-do family. In 1968, he recalled, he bought two Mercedes-Benz cars—one for himself and one for his girlfriend. By the mid-1970s Ngor had a thriving gynecology practice. "On April 17, 1975," said Ngor, recalling the date of Pol Pot's invasion of the capital, "everything was gone."

Armed Khmer Rouge soldiers took Cambodians from the capital, Phnom Penh, into the countryside to work 16-hour days in the fields, providing them with only broth and small amounts of

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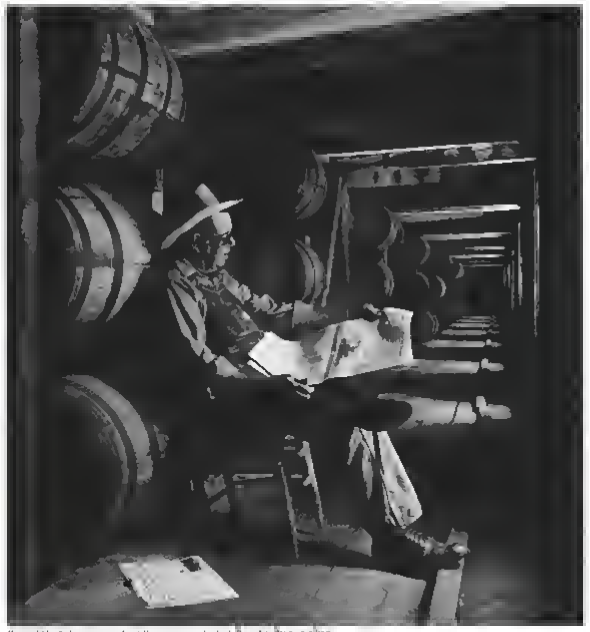
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rice. Educated professionals like Ngor were among the most hated: guards who caught the doctor foraging for edible roots sliced off the end of the little finger of his right hand as punishment. In another incident, his torturers tied him to a cross and suspended him over a smouldering fire for four days. But the greatest agony, said Ngor, was the loss of his family.

He recalls in his book that one time he spotted a group of elderly people guarded by teenage Khmer Rouge soldiers. "One of the captives was my father," Ngor writes. "It was like looking into a tunnel, seeing my father's eyes widened in sorrow and fear. He signalled me to go. Numbly, I obeyed." Ngor learned later that his parents had been killed. By 1978 his two sisters and two of his four brothers had disappeared, never to be heard of again. And Ngor's common-law wife, Chang Huoy, died in 1978 giving birth to his child, weakened by malnutrition and in need of a caesarean delivery. "I have survivor's guilt," Ngor says. "At night I have nightmares watching my father beaten to death, my wife die in my arms."

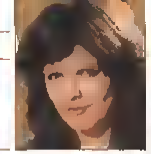
When the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in December, 1978, Ngor fled on foot to a refugee camp where he worked as a doctor for 18 months before moving to Los Angeles in 1980. He is not licensed to practise medicine in the United States, but he has earned money by appearing in five action films since *The Killing Fields*. Any money that he can spare he contributes to the hospital fund. "No one can accuse Haing of going Hollywood," said Norman Stephens, a vice-president at Warner Bros. Television, which is planning a movie based on Ngor's book. In just over a year Ngor has raised $625,000 of the $1 million he estimates he needs for the hospital—two-thirds from his own lecturing and acting work, the rest in donations from Kampucheans and others. But construction has not yet started on the hospital due to bureaucratic delays in the border area.

During the few days each month when he is in Los Angeles, Ngor visits regularly with his only family: Sundary Rama, a teenage Kampuchean girl whom he adopted in the Khao-I-Dang refugee camp in 1980 in response to the pleas of her mother who was weak with illness. The mother survived and emigrated to Los Angeles with her daughter in 1981. But Ngor describes the fate of Rama's father with one economical gesture—slicing his hand across his throat. And one of Ngor's frequent themes is the peace that he has found in the United States. "No one knocks on my door at night," he says softly. "No one ties me up again. I am very comfortable now."

—ANNE GREGOR in Los Angeles

COLUMN

The message between the lines



By Barbara Amiel

Canada's largest-circulation newspaper chose a Saturday for a recent display of what in the opinion of many Jews—including myself—was nothing short of venemous anti-Semitism. Saturday is *The Toronto Star*'s peak circulation day, and the editorial in question was a commentary on External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's March 10 speech to the Canada-Israel Committee. Clark, showing the uncanny political instinct that has marked his career, apparently decided that this would be a good venue for some critical remarks about Israeli policy in the occupied territories. He strongly criticized Israel—and his audience bitterly disagreed with him.

Clark's ability to stand up to an audience of Canadian Jews gathered together at Ottawa's Château Laurier Hotel was applauded in the media as "brave" and an indication of his "moral courage." *The Globe and Mail* felt that the members of the Canada-Israel Committee needed to hear Israel's role described in "plain words," thus endorsing the Clark point of view. If nothing else, the collective swoonings told us something about the spine—or lack of it—of our journalists.

But this all paled in comparison with *The Saturday Star*'s March 12 editorial. "Clark's remarks may have cost his party votes," the *Star* declared. "But his message was a timely one. It was also a necessary reminder to members of the Jewish community in Canada that they are citizens of Canada, not Israel." The implied charge—that Jewish patriotism is suspect and that Jewish citizens of this country are not really Canadians—is the nastiest and oldest anti-Semitic smear in the world. The follow-up editorial in *The Star* a few days later did not begin to address this smear. As I read them both, I could feel a coagulated lump of anger and pain pushing against my rib cage. "What is behind it?" I asked myself.

The answer, of course, is a mixture of naïveté and malevolence. Whenever it has been politically expedient for anyone, from the old Russian czars to the current ones, to call anti-Semitism into action, they have done so. This time, the Kremlin, through the medium of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the whole Palestinian question, is whipping up the latent ingredients of anti-Semitism all over the world. This is done by a consistent program of misinformation on the political history of the Palestinians—and is very effective. It causes dissension and strains the social fabric of Western countries.

Its effectiveness lies in the fact that so much of the Western media and political establishment knows next to nothing about the political history of the Middle East, and in the fact that anti-Semitism is a hardy virus, as Albert Camus wrote in *The Plague*. It lies dormant, but never seems to die.

Of course, one must not let one's natural outrage over a Joe Clark or a *Toronto Star* editorial blind one to the fact that some kind of peace is Israel's best defence and security. But this is the one firm conviction of which no one in Israel—hawk or dove—has to be reminded. Nor am I unhappy that the Western liberal democracies do not have a loyalty to Israel that supercedes the concept of liberal democracy and its institutions. I would not blame the West for turning on Israel if the country abandoned those institutions.

The implied charge that Jewish citizens are not really Canadian is the nastiest anti-Semitic smear in the world

My problem with current attitudes is that Canada has succumbed to a mixture of disinformation and fear. This stems, I think, largely from historical illiteracy. But it is also the result of the deliberate disinformation from those left-wing forces who regard it in their political interest to foster continued Middle East conflict by supporting solely those elements in the Arab world that reject any peaceful solution.

This is the key element. The Palestinians, backed by many elements including the PLO, Moscow and Syria, simply do not want a separate state on the West Bank and Gaza. They turned that down in 1947 and have never agreed to it since then. They want Haifa and Tel Aviv and the rest of Israel, which they regard as occupied territories. Anyone who does not clearly understand that really disentitles himself to comment on the question. It is the very being of Israel that is at jeopardy.

As for Canada lecturing the Israelis on "unacceptable" human rights violations, what can one say? During the October Crisis of 1970, it took a couple of kidnappings for Canada to have tanks and soldiers on the streets of Montreal and the suspension of civil liberties. Indeed, Pierre Trudeau's reaction to the FLQ threat may not have been the wrong one. But for Canada to criticize Israel when she attempts to restore peace to riot-torn territories really is high hypocrisy.

I wonder how the Canadian government would have reacted to mobs throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails at federal troops daily on the streets of Quebec? If the FLQ had been capable of bringing out rock-throwing mobs, then perhaps separation would have been the only answer for Canada. But even this analogy to the Palestinian question is misleading—after all, the FLQ never claimed Toronto and Vancouver as French territories. For the Arabs, it has too long been a question of all or nothing.

The real problem for Israel is indeed that she remains not only a Western liberal democracy but a highly principled one at that. Her people recoil from taking the sort of ruthless measures many other countries would take. The Iraqis use poison gas on their own people if it will help them win a war. The British didn't worry when they used the Diplock Courts—where suspected terrorists were often tried on the basis of uncorroborated evidence and without a jury—and internment against the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland. I suppose the problem in the occupied territories could have been cleared up in a matter of days if Israel could have brought itself to seal off the areas and gone in with a real iron fist.

I am not unhappy that they couldn't do this, although from a Palestinian point of view I suspect fewer lives would have been lost if they had. I'm not unhappy because my culture and religion binds me with certain moral constraints. But I need no absurd reminders from *The Toronto Star* or anyone else that I am a Canadian citizen first—any more than *The Toronto Star* needs the ridiculous reminder that it must be a Canadian newspaper first and not a disinformation and propaganda agency for the PLO.

A premier under fire

In happier days, British Columbia Premier William Vander Zalm would bound into the provincial legislature building in Victoria and stroll down a corridor where the news media were waiting for him. There, the telegenic premier, who thrives on being at centre stage, would relish the chance to hold forth on topics as diverse as agriculture and abortion. In his shoot-from-the-lip style, Vander Zalm would often make policy as he went along, leaving his cabinet ministers to play catch-up. But last week the premier seemed chastened by recent events—particularly the defeat of his anti-abortion policy that threatened to split his Social Credit caucus and cabinet. He entered the legislative chamber through a back door, avoiding reporters. And inside, Vander Zalm, who always appeared to enjoy the cut and thrust of debate, suddenly seemed weighed down by the burdens of office. "There has been a noticeable change in him," observed Munmohan (Moe) Sihota, justice critic for the opposition NDP. "He used to be rather buoyant in Question Period. Now he gives a clear impression that he dreads it."

After 19 months in power the Vander Zalm government last Thursday attempted to get back on track when it unveiled its second budget, which predicted a healthy 2.7-per-cent growth in the provincial economy this year and cut its deficit to $395 million from $800 million last year. But the budget followed a series of setbacks for Vander Zalm in the past month. He has been under fire from within his own party—and his popularity among voters appears to be declining. According to an opinion poll conducted on Feb. 29 and March 1 by Marktrend Marketing Research Inc., only 25 per cent of voters support his Social Credit party, compared with 31 per cent for the NDP.

It was his controversial approach to abortion that proved most difficult for Vander Zalm in recent weeks. A devout Roman Catholic, the premier had insisted that his government would not fund abortions—except in rare cases where the mother's life was threatened. But after the B.C. Supreme Court ruled that his government did not have the power to enforce his policies, Vander Zalm reluctantly conceded that his personal views will not be provincial policy. The government, he acknowledged, "will need to adopt a position that may not be my position."



Vander Zalm suddenly has seems weighed down by the burdens of office

When Vander Zalm won the Social Credit leadership and became premier in August, 1986, many observers voiced serious concerns about his political style. Since he was first elected as a MLA in 1975, he had been a political maverick given to off-the-cuff comments. In his first cabinet appointment, as human resources minister in then-premier William Bennett's government in 1975, Vander Zalm quickly attracted attention when he said that welfare recipients should "pick up a shovel" rather than live on unemployment insurance or welfare benefits. In 1983, when he was education minister, he quit the government, calling his cabinet colleagues "gutless" for refusing to go along with a controversial land development policy. Three years later, Vander Zalm failed to get the backing of any cabinet ministers in his bid for the party leadership. Still, his populist appeal brought him victory within the party, and in October of that year Vander Zalm led the Socreds to a resounding victory at the polls, taking 47 seats to the New Democratic Party's 22. "I've watched him since 1975," said Independent MLA Jack Kempf last week. "What I've found is that he's a one-man show. He's a man with a very large ego."

Vander Zalm has not changed his style in the province's highest office. Even members of his cabinet joke openly that they are not sure what the government's policy is until they have seen the premier interviewed on the evening news. But the ministers may also be annoyed by the fact that Vander Zalm has reduced their powers while greatly increasing the influence of his own office. The premier's personal staff, which numbered 23 when Bennett left office, has swollen to 84. And many observers maintain that the most powerful man in the government, after the premier himself, is his principal secretary, David Poole, a 44-year-old former community college administrator. Now, deputy ministers report on departmental affairs directly to Poole, and all government contracts worth more than $500 must be approved by the premier's office. That has led to complaints from some disgruntled ministers that Poole has too much influence—but his power is still on the increase. In February he was appointed to the board of the B.C. Enterprise Corp., a Crown corporation responsible for selling off Crown assets under the government's privatization plan. At the time, Vander Zalm said that he wanted to make sure that his message was getting through to the corporation, and the NDP complained that Poole is on the board simply to enforce the premier's will. The NDP's Robert Williams called Poole Vander Zalm's "political hit man."

Still, Vander Zalm's supporters speak admiringly of what they see as a new, forthright style that he has brought to government in British Columbia. Now, they maintain, the premier is accessible to virtually anyone who wants to see him. But while his way of operating has provoked a blizzard of headlines, Vander Zalm's government has in fact produced little legislation. Despite that, even critics admit that Vander Zalm has won support. Said Norman Levi, a former NDP cabinet minister who has watched Vander Zalm closely for 20 years: "He's no mental giant, but he generates a tremendous amount of activity—creating an impression that he's really doing things."

Vander Zalm's major legislative initiatives have been controversial changes to the provincial labor code which British Columbia's union movement opposed. There was a one-day general strike in June, 1987, to back union claims that the changes deprived workers of fundamental rights. The legislative changes curtailed union power by, among other things, limiting secondary picketing and union boycotts.

The Vander Zalm government's main goals now centre on its wide-ranging policies of privatization and regionalization. Government spokesmen say that privatization will raise $3 billion through the sale of Crown assets. But that program has met legal roadblocks in a B.C. Supreme Court ruling that government employees can refuse to work for a new employer if their work unit is sold to a private company. Under the regionalization program, Vander Zalm has divided the province into eight districts, with a minister responsible for each one, in an attempt to promote economic development in the regions. There has been some confusion over which minister is in charge of programs in a given area, but Vander Zalm's allies maintain that voters like the approach. Said Municipal Affairs Minister Rita Johnston, a longtime Vander Zalm loyalist: "The people are happy to have a direct line to the cabinet."

Vander Zalm's worst defeat has been over the controversial abortion issue. Two days after the Jan. 28 Supreme Court of Canada ruling striking down the federal abortion law, Vander Zalm flew back from a vacation in Hawaii and immediately announced that his government would refuse to fund abortions unless the mother's life was at stake. But on March 7, the B.C. Supreme Court ruled that the province was acting illegally in withholding funds for a medically required service.

At first Vander Zalm held firmly to his convictions, saying, "I would rather be remembered as a premier who did a lot and made some mistakes than as

'I think I'm more patient now'

Maclean's Vancouver Bureau Chief Jane O'Hara spoke to B.C. Premier William Vander Zalm last week in his office overlooking Victoria harbor. Excerpts.

Maclean's: *Did the controversy over your position on abortion and the ensuing negative publicity bother you?*

Vander Zalm: Yes. I was drained. It was very heavy, the attacks were considerable. Physically and mentally, it was a great deal of pressure. Now, I can handle a great deal, but that was immense. From within the party there were people who felt very differently from me. There was pressure from longtime friends who had stood by me through many a political campaign, people who previously said they would stand by me for keeps, forever. But on this issue, they moved to the sidelines and were greatly upset. I tended to take all this home with me. There's no question about it. I appreciate now that I can't see my will accomplished.

Maclean's: *You have been a controversial figure because of many of your statements to the media. Do you plan to tone them down?*

Vander Zalm: I've always been available to the media, every time I walk out the door—and that's not easy, especially since you don't know what it is that 15 people are going to ask you every day. But I like that approach. People will forget the issues and what it is you said. What people will not forget is honesty and integrity. I wouldn't give that quality up. It is the best thing for me.

Maclean's: *This week you avoided the media twice while going into Question Period. Is that a sign you may be limiting your access to them?*

Vander Zalm: Are they counting? It really wasn't to escape them. It was just convenient. I could spend 15 minutes with the media or half an hour in the legislature. I chose the legislature. So I went in through a back door.

Maclean's: *There is also the suggestion that you personally do too much yourself without delegating. Can that continue?*

Vander Zalm: I could spread it out a bit more. On the one hand, there is a great deal of discomfort working seven days a week. But there is a great deal of comfort knowing you are on top of things. I pack all my stuff home every day and work until 1:30 or 2 a.m. But I feel that the success of government is dependent on somebody hanging onto the wheel. You can turn it over sometimes but you have to be able to grab it back if you want to keep reasonable control.

Maclean's: *Bill Bennett, your predecessor as premier, once said that this job would change you. Has it?*

Vander Zalm: I suppose that could happen. I think I'm more patient now. I'm prepared to accept that things might not be dealt with today. They might have to wait.

one who did just political things popular at the time" But his position threatened to split his caucus and party Three Social Credit members of the legislature broke ranks and spoke out in open defiance of the premier Vander Zalm finally backed down Last week his government announced that it would wait to see what approach the federal government takes on abortion before announcing its own policy

But even the premier's detractors give him full marks for effort. A tireless worker, the 53-year-old Vander Zalm has been maintaining a hectic pace, working at least 14 hours a day and rarely taking a weekend off He has had little time to indulge his passions for fishing and gardening, and on his only vacation since becoming premier—his 10-day trip to Hawaii in January—he spent much of his time working Vander Zalm's voice is now permanently hoarse, a condition that developed during the 1986 leadership race and has never disappeared. Still, he appears to revel in all political tasks, from the most mundane—unveiling a plaque to mark the 25th anniversary of a shopping centre—to the most important, such as his participation in last year's Meech Lake constitutional accord "I wish he'd slow down," said Johnston. "That's my only criticism of him"

When he came to power, Vander Zalm said that he planned to do the tough things in the first two years of his mandate and the good things in the next two years—right before the next election Clearly, his first 19 months have been problematic. While his Socreds hold firm control of the legislature, the premier has created divisions within his party And one veteran Socred, former highways minister Alexander Fraser, has predicted that the party could lose 15 northern ridings because of Vander Zalm's plan to turn highway maintenance services over to private contractors. Indeed, since the 1970s, B.C elections have been generally decided by a margin of just three to five per cent between the NDP and the Socreds—leaving Vander Zalm with little room for major changes Said Kempf "He has alienated a lot of people—and in this province, you don't have to alienate many in order to lose an election"

Throughout his political career, Vander Zalm has used the strong weapon of his personality to woo supporters and win votes Whether that brand of politics will sell in the 1990s, when Vander Zalm faces re-election against a renewed NDP opposition under the strong leadership of Michael Harcourt, a former Vancouver mayor, is the question that his province and his party are now asking

—JANE O HARA in Victoria

A deal for the Turks

When Ismail Ozkan, a 29-year-old Turkish grocer, sold his store 18 months ago to pay for the $1,000 airfare to Canada, he did not intend to become a celebrity. He was merely taking the word of an unscrupulous Turkish travel agent who, he said, had told him that he and hundreds of his countrymen would be welcome in Canada, even though they had not properly applied to immigrate Last week Ozkan sought sanctuary in the basement of a Montreal church to avoid deportation.



Ozksn (left) with Rev Jacques Lapointe a chsllenge to the immigration system

After three days and nights in the church he won a victory when Immigration Minister Benoit Bouchard suspended deportation orders against him and 36 other Turks in Quebec But the incident threw the immigration system into confusion as many immigration lawyers questioned whether Ottawa was granting special treatment to one group among the huge backlog of refugee claimants in Canada. Said Toronto lawyer Berbara Jackman. "There is the basic question of whether people are being treated equally"

Bouchard postponed the deportation of the Turks only after Quebec's immigration minister, Louise Robic, announced that the province would take responsibility for them. Under a 1977 agreement with Ottawa, Quebec has greater power in selecting immigrants than other provinces But one federal official predicted that Robic's intervention had set a precedent that could paralyse the federal immigration department. "She has sent word overseas that anyone who claims to be a refugee can just walk right in regardless of the criteria," said the official.

Already, roughly 47,000 people in Canada are waiting for their immigration claims to be heard by the federal government. That backlog is so big that, according to Jackman, the only option available to Ottawa is to hold a sped-up review of those cases Unlike a general amnesty, which some immigrant aid groups called for last week, such a review would mean that officials could look less strictly at applicants. As well, most would qualify to become Canadian citizens—except on medical, criminal or security grounds. A similar review was last held in 1988—when only 21,000 cases had plugged the system Bouchard ruled out the possibility of a blanket amnesty last week and even refused to speculate on the possibility of a review

In the meantime, Ozkan returned to his apartment in east-end Montreal But while he has escaped immediate deportation to Turkey, where he has a wife and a six-year-old child, Ozkan and his 36 countrymen now must wait for Quebec's immigration department to decide whether they fit that province's selection criteria. And the fate of some 1,500 other Turkish refugee claimants living in Montreal also remained unclear They are just the latest group to bring attention to the confusion that has plagued Canada's tangled system for deciding who may stay in the country—and who must go

—LISA VAN DUSEN in Montreal with CINDY BARRETT in Toronto



Dimant. 'there is snguish, psin and hurt' as a result of Israel's actions

A community's torment

The images were alarming As television cameras recorded the scenes, Israeli soldiers dragged Palestinian civilians from their homes and beat them, while others broke the hands of teenagers to prevent them from throwing stones Armed troops prevented truckloads of food from entering several West Bank villages The pictures of tough actions by Israeli troops to control rioting in the occupied territories were disturbing to all Canadians when they appeared on television newscasts in recent weeks—but for Canadian Jews they caused a particularly deep torment At home, in synagogues and in the news media, Jews have engaged in one of the sharpest, most agonizing debates over Israel's conduct in the four decades of the country's existence Said Frank Dimant, executive vice-president of B'nai B'rith Canada, one of the country's oldest Jewish organizations "There is anguish, pain and hurt As a human rights organization, we feel that However, we understand the difficult circumstances and that the Israeli government must do what it must do"

That dilemma left many Jews torn over whether public discussion of the issue would undermine Israel if others misinterpreted it as disloyalty to the Jewish state The Canada-Israel Committee, an umbrella lobby group, reaffirmed its unqualified support for Israel In a Toronto synagogue, Rabbi Moshe Stern moderated a symposium on the role of the media in the Middle East, during which the audience accused reporters of using sensationalist tactics

But a minority of vocal Jewish critics have condemned the Isreeli government's actions In Montreal, members of a small group called Jews for a Secure Peace scheduled a vigil for April 4 to express their concern over possible violations of human rights And on the CBC's national weekday radio program *Morningside*, New York-based Canadian journalist Michele Landsberg said that she had wept privately over the events in Israel's occupied territories Speaking with what she called "reckless honesty," Landsberg, a columnist for the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, said that there is self-imposed pressure on her and other Jews to remain silent "There is deep, personal anguish and a feeling of terrible exposure and vulnerability if I condemn my own people," she said



Landsberg honesty

Although most mainstream Jewish organizations in Canada have criticized Israeli tactics in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, they have also adopted positions of solidarity with Israel B'nai B'rith's Dimant said that the majority of the country's 300,000 Jews support the Israeli government He noted that unlike the situation in the aftermath of Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982, when several leading members of Canada's Jewish community challenged Israel's actions, most Jewish leaders are defending the rerent policies "The prominent leaders are united and will continue to be so," he said Echoed Alan Rose, executive vice-president of the Montreal-based Canadian Jewish Congress. "It is not our job to criticize Israel"

But according to Melvin Shipman, president of the Toronto chapter of Canadian Friends of Peace Now, more Canadian Jews are voicing their criticisms The left-leaning international peace group now claims 1,000 members in five Canadian cities "We are unhappy people," he said "The thought that the ideal state can be less than ideal is painful It is almost like a tarnished love affair"

Other Jews have found that speaking out carries a price Friends criticized Mitchell Goldberg, a 27-year-old law student in Montreal, after he expressed displeasure with the Israeli government on a radio program "People are already saying that I'm not a good Jew," said Goldberg, an organizer of the April 4 vigil "It is considered taboo to criticize Israel I think my views are in the minority but I think the largest group are the silent critics" One Jewish lawyer, who requested anonymity, said that he had received death threats from other Jews after speaking out against blind allegiance to Israel "The hierarchy of the Jewish community in Canada is controlled by a small group of very conservative people," noted the lawyer Indeed, many prominent Jewish Canadians contacted by *Maclean's*—including Landsberg—refused to speak, underlining the sensitivity of the subject Said one Toronto man active in national politics "I'm staying away from this one My family doesn't need it"

But a controversial speech by Exter-



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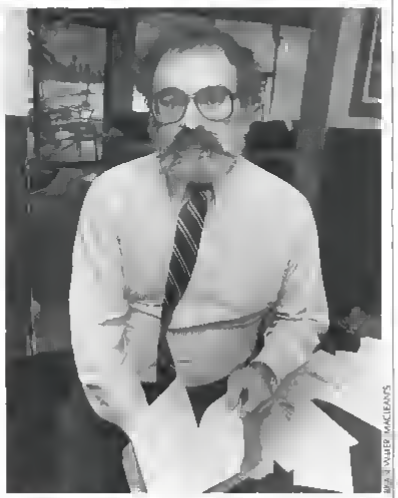
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nal Affairs Minister Joe Clark on March 10 intensified the public debate. Clark shocked the Jewish community during an address in Ottawa to the annual policy conference of the Canada-Israel Committee. In a speech containing several reassurances of Canada's support of Israel, Clark criticized its policies regarding the Palestinian unrest. "Let me speak plainly," Clark said. "Human rights violations, such as we have witnessed in the West Bank and Gaza, are totally unacceptable."

Then, two days later, *The Toronto Star*, Canada's largest newspaper, published an editorial supporting Clark's remarks and reminding Canadian Jews that "they are citizens of Canada, not Israel." Reaction was swift and furious. Jewish leaders labelled the *Star*'s statement anti-Semitic and said that Clark's speech raised serious concerns. In Montreal, the Canadian Jewish Congress urged its members to show their disapproval of the external affairs minister, prompting thousands of Jews to send telegrams to Clark. Noted David Matas, a Winnipeg-based lawyer and Western Canada director for B'nai B'rith: "There was an initial resistance to speak out, but, in a sense, Clark's remarks galvanized the Jewish community."



Abella: a troubling gulf between Israel's ideals and reality

Other Jews argued that Clark's remarks—which officials in Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's office vetted and then muted—implied a shift in Canada's Middle East role and forced them to rally to Israel's side. Jack London, a law professor at the University of Manitoba, said that Clark's speech compelled him to adopt a defensive position, even though he is uncomfortable with the recent crackdown. "The survival of Jews outside Israel is dependent on the survival of Israel," he said. Because anti-Semitism still exists, added London, "as a Jew I have an obligation to defend my country, right or wrong."

American Jews have also been divided. Speaking to a largely Jewish audience at New York's New School for Social Research last week, veteran journalist I. F. Stone said: "Make no mistake. What's at stake is not only Israel but the Jewish soul." Stone, like most Jews, said that he is deeply wedded to Israel's survival—but at the same time welcomed the current debate. "Now it can be held in the open," he said. And some prominent Jews, including film-maker Woody Allen, have indeed broken with the tradition of keeping criticism within the community. In a Jan. 28 article in *The New York Times*, Allen wrote about Israel: "As one who has always been outraged at the horrors inflicted on this little nation by hostile neighbors, vile terrorists, and much of the world at large, I am appalled beyond measure by the treatment of the rioting Palestinians by the Jews."

Still, the Jewish community in Canada is much smaller than the six million who live in the United States and, according to Landsberg, is more careful in expressing its attitudes toward Israel. Landsberg described Canada's Jewish community, located mostly in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, as more "defensive, closed and vulnerable." But liberal Jews such as Irving Abella, a historian at Toronto's York University, argued that many Canadian Jews are changing their attitudes. Declared Abella: "It is acceptable to question the policies of the government, but it is not acceptable to call the creation of Israel a mistake. That's the litmus test." For much of the Jewish community, there remains a troubling gulf between the ideal of Israel and the reality of some of its current policies.

—SHERRI AIKENHEAD with MAUREEN ARGON in Montreal, CINDY BARRETT in Toronto and LENNY GLYNN in New York City

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Testimony of a professional assassin

On Nov 29, 1983, when Toronto police arrived at Room 345 of the Seaway Motor Hotel, a scene of nightmarish violence greeted them Sitting in a chair, blood streaming down his face, was Robert Hétu, a small-time cocaine dealer from Montreal Hétu was still conscious after being shot three times in the head But lying on the blood-drenched carpet nearby was the body of Hétu's partner, Mario Héroux, who had been shot five times. Two handguns—a .38 and a .22—were used in the shootings The next day police arrested one man, Réal Simard, who later confessed to being a hit man for Montreal mobster Frank Cotroni. In 1984 Simard was found guilty of the attempted murder of Hétu, and in 1986 he pleaded guilty to a second-degree murder charge in Héroux's death—crimes for which he is currently serving concurrent life sentences with no parole for 10 years

But last week, more than four years after the mayhem at the Seaway, a second man, Richard Clément, was found guilty of first-degree murder in the slaying of Héroux, and was sentenced to life imprisonment with no parole for 25 years. Clément's conviction ended a 10-day trial In the Supreme Court of Ontario, which heard startling testimony about the sinister underworld of Toronto and Montreal drug trafficking, as well as allegations that Frank Majeau—a one-time aide to former federal cabinet minister Roch LaSalle—had a key role in events leading to the Seaway shooting.

The Crown's star witness in the case against Clément was Simard, who testified that Clément participated in the shootings with him In testimony last week Simard said that he had been a professional assassin for Cotroni and had killed four men on behalf of the mobster during Montreal's notorious gang wars of the late 1970s and early 1980s But in 1985 Simard became a police informer and pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of manslaughter in the four killings in exchange for testimony against underworld figures Included was Cotroni, currently serving a six-year prison term in Quebec.

Simard's account of the events leading up to the Seaway shootings was rich with irony He said that he moved to Toronto in the summer of 1983 to extend the Cotroni family's drug-trafficking and prostitution operations into southern Ontario, and later brought Clément from Montreal to help in his efforts He said that in November he and Clément began meeting Hétu and Héroux to buy small shipments of cocaine from Montreal But Simard said he and Clément soon heard that Hétu and Héroux were hit men sent by a rival Montreal mobster, George Cherry, to kill Clément over an unpaid drug debt. Last week, however, Simard told the court that Hétu and Héroux were not hit men after all, and that the Seaway shooting was the result of a misunderstanding Said Simard. "It was all a mistake."



MARK ENDA THE GLOBE AND MA

Simard the shooting of two drug dealers 'was all a mistake'

At the centre of that tragic misunderstanding, according to Simard, was Frank Majeau At the time of the Seaway shooting, Majeau was a partner with Simard and Clément in a Toronto booking agency for exotic dancers—a front for what Crown prosecutor Hank Goody described as the pair's drug-trafficking operation Simard testified that Majeau was the person who told him that Hétu and Héroux were planning to kill Clément. Simard told the court that Majeau recommended that he and Clement kill Hétu and Héroux, as well as Héroux's girlfriend, a stripper named Marie-Josée Gagnon—and that Majeau helped them plan the proposed murders.

Clément's trial was not the first time that Majeau's name has arisen in controversial circumstances. In January, 1987, Majeau was fired from his job as special assistant to then-minister of state Roch LaSalle—just hours after *Maclean's* informed LaSalle's office of Majeau's connections Majeau was convicted in Joliette, Que , in 1983, of assault with a weapon causing bodily harm He avoided an RCMP security cheek before going to work on Parliament Hill, and LaSalle denied knowledge of his criminal past

For his part, Clément testified that he was present at the Seaway, but unarmed, and that Simard fired at Hétu and Héroux holding revolvers in each hand Indeed, Clément's lawyers have questioned the credibility of Simard's testimony and criticized his luxurious prison lifestyle—referring to his cell in Montreal which contains an answering machine, microwave oven and exercise bicycle Said defence lawyer Albert Bickerton "Some of you may believe that Réal Simard comes here as the best witness that benefits can buy."

Later, Clément's lawyers argued that Majeau's absence from the trial was a serious omission because Simard's testimony linked Héroux's murder with Majeau Addressing the jury, Bickerton said "It is Réal Simard's assurance that it wasn't Réal Simard's fault It was all Frank Majeau's fault Why didn't we hear one word of this from Frank Majeau? Is it possible that, had Frank Majeau been brought here by the Crown, he might have contradicted their star witness?" But in his summation to the jury, Goody said he was skeptical of Majeau's value as a witness Said Goody "Do you really think that if Frank Majeau and George Cherry were brought here to testify, they would admit to these things? Of course not."

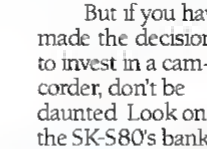
—PAUL KAIHLA

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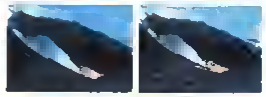


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Kurdish victims of poison-gas attack in Halabja: a new and ominous turn in the already-vicious Iran-Iraq war

Under a cloud of death

After 7½ years of brutal war between Iran and Iraq, many observers have become inured to the horrors of the conflict. But foreign correspondents allowed a rare visit to one of the battlefronts last week were ill-prepared for the scenes awaiting them in Halabja, an Iranian-held Kurdish border town in northeastern Iraq. There, scattered about the streets and inside houses—at dinner tables, in their beds and in doorways—lay hundreds of bloated corpses in grotesque postures of sudden death. Most of the victims—mainly infants, women and old people—were unmarked, except for a waxy appearance consistent with cyanide poisoning. And according to the Iranian Revolutionary Guards—who escorted Western journalists to the site by helicopter—the Iraqi forces were responsible for the attack on their own citizens. Said Guards spokesman Ali Shafii: "The Iraqis, using planes and artillery equipped with chemical weapons releasing mustard gas, cyanide and other types, caused 5,000 innocent people of Halabja and the area to die."

In the past, despite Iraqi denials, the United Nations and other independent bodies have alleged that Iraq has sporadically used mustard and nerve gases against Iranian troops over the past three years. But the attack on Halabja—confirmed by Kurdish survivors on the spot and by others flown to Tehran for treatment of serious chemical burns and lung damage—was an unprecedented use of chemical agents against civilians. Last week Iraq denied responsibility for the gas attack. But as the evidence mounted, the prospect of an escalating chemical war presented a new and ominous turn in the already vicious conflict.

Iranian authorities claimed that Iraqi air and ground forces attacked Halabja with conventional and gas bombs on March 16—some 24 hours after Iranian troops captured the town, which is situated in a region where Kurdish rebels have long been seeking independence from Iraq. The Iranians said that their own troops survived by wearing gas masks. Said one middle-aged Kurdish survivor who lives on the outskirts of Halabja: "The Iranians came here and we welcomed them. Then about noontime the [Iraqi] bombardment came. Everybody was killed. I saw a cloud. I saw gas."

Indeed, Iran's chief of war information alleged that Iraq may have unleashed the attack to punish the fiercely independent Kurds—Sunni Moslems who are historically opposed to the Baghdad regime. Declared Kamal Kharazi: "This blind revenge has been taken against the people of Halabja because they were against the government of Iraq and because last May they refused to leave." Baghdad has been carrying out the forced relocation of Kurds who live near sensitive border areas with Iran.

Meanwhile in London, a spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party charged that the Iraqi military dropped chemical bombs on the northern villages of Seyo and Senan on March 24, killing more than 50 people. In New York City, UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar condemned Iraq's use of chemical weapons. But Iranian authorities said that they might boycott a new round of UN-sponsored peace talks scheduled this week unless Pérez de Cuéllar sent a fact-finding mission to northern Iraq.

The chemical attack drew condemnation from Ottawa and Washington. Although he did not accuse Iraq, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that he was appalled at the "atrocious and inhuman attacks" against the Kurds, and he pledged that Ottawa would promote a worldwide embargo on all arms sales to Iraq and Iran. U.S. state department spokesman Charles Redman did blame Iraq and called on the UN Security Council to mount an international protest. Declared Redman: "This incident appears to be a particularly grave violation of the 1925 Geneva protocol against chemical warfare." Without giving details, Redman also said that Iran may have fired chemical artillery shells against Iraq.

The prospect of escalating chemical warfare between Iran and Iraq loomed menacingly last week as a so-called war of the cities continued unabated. On March 24 the Iraqis fired six long-range missiles at Tehran in six minutes. The official Iranian news agency reported that at least 10 people were killed and 100 others wounded when the Iraqi missiles struck hospitals, schools and mosques. In a retaliatory attack, an Iraqi spokesman said, Iranian missiles hit a children's hospital and nearby houses in Baghdad, killing nine and wounding 59 others.



Since Feb. 29, dozens of Iranian and Iraqi cities have been hit by missiles, bombs and shellfire, causing hundreds of civilian casualties on both sides. So far, most of the bombs and missiles have carried payloads of conventional explosives. But last week Iran's parliament Speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, declared, "We have the technology to produce chemical weapons and, although we have not exploited this yet, we will not remain idle forever." With no prospects of imminent peace, the Iran-Iraq war clearly seemed poised to enter a deadly new phase.

—ANDREW BILSKI with correspondents' reports



Humberto Ortega (far left) and, beside him, Daniel Ortega, listen to Calero (far right) at Sapoá 'a miracle'

NICARAGUA

Breakthrough for peace

Minutes before midnight last Wednesday, in the dusty Nicaraguan frontier village of Sapoá, two groups of men, who for seven years had sworn to fight each other to the death, strode onto a makeshift dais inside a customs shed. Only a week earlier their troops had been locked in the most vicious fighting of a war that has cost more than 50,000 lives. But now the erstwhile enemies stood shoulder to shoulder to join in singing the Nicaraguan national anthem.

Nicaraguans across the war-ravaged country of three million people, who had stayed up to listen to their radios or watch television sets, heard the voices of U.S.-backed rebel leader Adolfo Calero and two of his top military commanders booming out over the singing of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and his brother Humberto, head of the Sandinista forces. Then, the two sides took their places at rude wooden tables to sign a nine-point ceasefire agreement as a prelude to ending the war. Said Daniel Ortega: "All of us here have decided to bury the axe of war and raise the olive branch of peace."

As Calero declared the historic accord "a firm start to end this war that is killing sons of the same country, sons of the same mother," cheers erupted in Managua's streets. Abroad, statesmen and diplomats joined with Nicaraguan opposition critic Enrique Bolanos in hailing the accord as "a miracle." About the only place where the pact received a cool reception was in Washington, where Ronald Reagan's administration was clearly caught off guard. In his first public comment last Friday, Reagan said that "of course, we look forward to this," but added, "There is reason to have caution." And Secretary of State George Shultz warned that the truce could be a Sandinista ploy to disarm the contras.

That reaction was seen by observers as evidence that the accord represented a defeat for Reagan's policy. By stressing armed support for the contras, the administration had shown a preference for a military solution. But the contras had achieved no major military successes. And after aid proposals were twice rejected by Congress over the past month, contra leaders had clearly given up hope of further U.S. military help. Said Alfredo Cesar, one of the three contra commanders at the peace talks: "There was no political will to continue supporting the war."

At the same time, Washington's Central American policy was in trouble on other fronts. In Panama, strongman Manuel Noriega refused to relinquish power despite mounting U.S. pressure, a general strike and his country's economic strangulation. And in El Salvador, U.S.-backed President José Napoleón Duarte suffered a resounding defeat in legislative and municipal elections. The victory of the extreme right-wing Arena party added ill for the country's six-year experiment with democracy. Said Laurence Birns, director of the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs: "All of the administration's dominoes are falling."

The agreement worked out in Sapoá—without reference either to Washington or Moscow, which supports the Marxist Nicaraguan government—commits the two sides to a 60-day ceasefire. The Sandinistas promised widespread political liberalization, balanced by a contra undertaking to keep their troops within specified ceasefire zones and to accept only humanitarian aid. Talks aimed at permanently ending the civil war and integrating the contras into the political life of the country will open in Managua on April 6.

Even champions of the agreement agreed that it appeared fragile. Some observers noted that the contras had not consented to disarm. Said Walter Calderón López, a contra field commander: "Our rifles are our only guarantee. No democracy, no disarmament." Still, the contras gave up their longtime demands for power sharing, while the Sandinistas abandoned their opposition to releasing political prisoners or to discussing ending conscription. As well, the Sandinistas for the first time referred to the rebels as "contras," not "mercenaries," while Calero called the Sandinistas "the government of Nicaragua," rather than the "Sandino-Communist tyranny." Despite difficulties that undoubtedly lie ahead, many observers saw that muting of hostile rhetoric as a good augury for a final settlement of Nicaragua's long and bloody civil conflict.

—MARCI McDONALD in Washington with PAUL GOEPFERT in Managua

Next stop, Moscow

At the Washington summit in December Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev took the U.S. capital by storm, plunging into street crowds and charming political and business big shots. Soon it will be President Ronald Reagan's turn, and the old trouper will have a tough act to follow. He will visit Moscow from May 29 to June 2, his fourth meeting with Gorbachev and his first trip to the Soviet Union. But the pertinent questions go far beyond whether the U.S. President can top Gorbachev's public-relations triumph. Although the Washington summit produced a landmark treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear missile forces (INF), it remains uncertain whether the planned centrepiece of the Moscow meeting—a more ambitious pact to limit long-range nuclear missiles—will be ready on time. Said Reagan as he announced his forthcoming Moscow trip last week: "I have no way to answer that now."

The summit will climax a dramatic turnabout for Reagan, who once described the Soviet Union as an "evil empire." It will also signal a significant change in position for Gorbachev. He had previously refused to arrange a new summit unless some firm result could be guaranteed—such as the INF treaty, which had been worked out in advance of last December's summit. But this time, in addition to their arms-control differences, the two superpowers are deeply divided on regional issues, particularly the terms of a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. Consequently, after more than 11 hours of nearly nonstop bargaining last week with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was predicting no imminent breakthroughs. "We have been dealing almost entirely with tough issues," he said. "So it has been tough going."

The key issue remains arms control. The treaty that Reagan and Gorbachev signed last December eliminated all nuclear missiles with a range of 300 to 3,000 miles and marked the first time that an entire class of nuclear weapons had been abolished. But the more significant question of reducing long-range missiles is far more complex. Reagan and Gorbachev agree in principle on a reduction by roughly half. But in talks at Geneva, U.S. and Soviet negotiators are stalled over such details as which missiles to count and how to tally the numbers of warheads.

Another major difficulty concerns the 1972 U.S.-Soviet Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Against Soviet opposition, Reagan has insisted on interpreting the treaty broadly to allow space testing of weapons for his Strategic Defence Initiative—the antimissile system popularly known as Star Wars. Last week, after a two-hour meeting with Reagan at the White House, Shevardnadze said that reaching agreement in time for a treaty-signing in Moscow was "complicated" although "doable." Some independent observers were more optimistic. "Both sides want a treaty," said Adam Ulam, a Soviet expert at Harvard University, "and their remaining difficulties are mainly technical."

The two sides are also at odds over Afghanistan. In United Nations-sponsored negotiations in Geneva, representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan have been working on an agreement that would provide for a halt in U.S. military aid to the Afghan rebels just as the Soviets begin a staged, nine-month withdrawal of their 115,000 troops. But U.S. officials—through their Pakistani allies—are insisting that the start of a Soviet pullout be accompanied by a halt to Soviet aid to Afghanistan's left-wing government. Last week the Soviets continued to oppose that so-called symmetry proposal.

But for all its potential stumbling blocks, the Moscow summit will, in the words of Raymond Garthoff of the Washington-based Brookings Institution, "contribute to the normalization of relations." Between now and then negotiators for the two sides will try to hammer out an arms agreement in Geneva. And Reagan may well get a psychological boost from Congress. This week the Senate foreign relations committee is expected to recommend ratification of the INF treaty to the full Senate, and experts say that Congress as a whole may pass the bill by the time Reagan leaves for Moscow. So even if the proposed Strategic Arms Reduction treaty is not ready for signing, there should at least be a good atmosphere for the summit. And Reagan, the old-line anti-Communist, may be able to crown his final year in office at least by giving a scene-stealing performance before a Soviet audience.



Shultz (left) and Shevardnadze in Washington: divisions on arms control and regional issues

—BOB LEVIN with WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington

Showdown among the automakers

CAMPAIGN '88

Lee Iacocca, celebrity chairman of Chrysler Corp., would not budge. Emerging last week from a private meeting in Highland Park, Mich., with Democratic presidential hopeful Representative Richard Gephardt, he shook hands with the Missouri congressman for the cameras but then quickly moved away. The photographers urged Iacocca to draw closer, but he declined. Although Gephardt has based his campaign advertising around a claim that South Korean tariff barriers discriminate against American car exports by drastically increasing their price, Iacocca was not endorsing Gephardt's protectionist platform—nor his campaign.

Iacocca was not alone. Although Gephardt won a slim victory in last month's nominating caucuses in Iowa, his subsequent calls for retaliation against unfair traders fell largely on deaf ears in other states. Even in Michigan, the future of his campaign looked bleak after last weekend's state Democratic caucuses. As an auto manufacturing state rocked by foreign competition, Michigan has elected some of the most protectionist voices on Capitol Hill. But Gephardt's protectionist line drew criticism. Said David Cole, director of the University of Michigan's Office for the Study of Automotive Transportation: "Gephardt's platform would have worked well a couple of years ago, but things have moved beyond that. Imports are no longer the threat. The question now is the ability of American companies to compete against Japanese-owned facilities in America."

Going into Michigan, Gephardt had the support of only 145 delegates from earlier state caucuses and primaries. Among the Democratic front-runners, Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts had 432, Rev. Jesse Jackson had 170 and Tennessee Senator Albert Gore had 358 of the 2,082 delegate votes needed to win at the party nominating convention in July in Atlanta. But preliminary results from the Michigan voting offered no encouragement to the Gephardt campaign. And some experts had said that, in the absence of a strong Michigan showing, he might be forced to abandon his presidential ambition. He faces a deadline this week to register for re-election to the House of Representatives.

The appeal of Gephardt's protectionist stance to Michigan voters was clearly limited by the fact that the nationality of automakers has become blurred in recent years. A factory opened in Flat Rock, Mich., last fall by Japan's Mazda Motor Corp. produces automobiles under both the Japanese brand name and that of the Ford Motor Co. Ford, which owns 25 per cent of Mazda, also imports a Mazda-designed car made in Mexico and is exporting U.S.-built cars to South Korea. In all, about 15 plants with connections to foreign carmakers will have set up shop in the United States by 1992. Said Chrysler vice-president Christopher Steffen: "American managers may well be drubbed on their own turf. There will be no excuses for their failure."

Despite that, trade was a key issue in the Michigan race. The centrepiece of Gephardt's campaign was his amendment to a congressional trade bill that would require future presidents to impose penalty tariffs on imports from nations that run "excessively" high trade surpluses with the United States. Many economists say that the Gephardt plan would violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. And with production currently steady at most auto plants, the Gephardt amendment left factory workers largely unimpressed.

When Gephardt arrived at a United Auto Workers hall early last week, only about 75 people met him. On the other hand, a similar meeting at the UAW local that represents workers at Ford's Rouge complex drew an overflow crowd of about 1,800 to see Jackson. Challenging a Chrysler announcement that it would shut down an 86-year-old plant in Kenosha, Wis., Jackson drew wild cheers when he told the crowd that the automaker should be forced to keep the plant operating.

Dukakis, like Jackson, opposes the Gephardt amendment. In Michigan, Dukakis shifted his ground slightly by supporting a more moderate plan for sanctions against countries that dump goods unfairly into U.S. markets—prompting an attack from Gephardt for "a battlefield conversion." And UAW president Owen Bieber publicly applauded Gephardt's trade policy, but not his candidacy. Still, the overall tepid response to Gephardt's policy has been welcomed by proponents of the free trade deal between Canada and the United States. The widespread rejection of his protectionist message in many states, observers say, should help reduce the chances of the agreement being washed away in a new wave of U.S. trade isolation.

—IAN AUSTEN in Detroit



Gephardt (left), Iacocca in Michigan: imports are less clearly a villain

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Clamping down on the nationalists

Even in the age of *glasnost*, Soviet journalists expect some of their articles to be altered to reflect the party line. Still, *Pravda* correspondent Yuri Arakelyan took an extraordinary step last week when he publicly disavowed a piece that appeared under his byline in the official Communist party newspaper last week. The March 21 article described protesters in the Soviet republic of Armenia—who are demanding changes in the boundaries between Armenia and the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan—as "antisocialist." The next day Arakelyan, himself an Armenian, sent an angry telegram to his editor, *Pravda's* Viktor Afanasyev. "By putting my signature beneath the dishonest materials of the Communist party, you have insulted me before the whole country," Arakelyan protested. Three days after the telegram's contents were made public by Armenian nationalists in Moscow, Arakelyan was suspended by *Pravda* and reported by Armenian leaders to be seriously ill after suffering a heart attack.



Armenian church leader with followers in Moscow cemetery: an increasingly bitter divide

Arakelyan's unusual protest reflected the increasingly bitter divide between Soviet Armenians and the authorities in Moscow. The dispute is potentially the most serious domestic challenge Mikhail Gorbachev has confronted since becoming Soviet leader three years ago. Breaking a month-long moratorium on public protests in response to Gorbachev's promise to give serious consideration to their case, Armenians staged small-scale demonstrations in the streets of Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, last week. But protest leaders called off plans for a mass demonstration on March 26 after local authorities banned such gatherings and Soviet authorities sent truckloads of soldiers to Yerevan to maintain order. Instead, Armenian leaders called on Yerevan residents to create a "dead city" by staying at home on Saturday. Witnesses reported that only police and soldiers were to be seen in the otherwise deserted streets.

While taking a hard line against further demonstrations, the Kremlin also held out an olive branch to the protest movement. On March 24 the Communist party's ruling Politburo announced a seven-year plan to improve conditions in Nagorno-Karabakh, a mountainous region with a largely Armenian population in the mainly Moslem republic of Azerbaijan. Last Feb. 20 the region's governing council voted overwhelmingly in favor of rejoining Armenia. Under the Politburo plan, Moscow would boost regional development by increasing investment in industry, housing and social services. As well, Armenian television would be made available, more Armenian books would be published and Armenian monuments would be restored. But the protesters' most serious demand—reunification of Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia—was firmly rejected earlier in the week by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the executive committee of the legislature. The Politburo did not mention the territorial issue directly, but it said, "The most important task remains educating the whole population in the spirit of internationalism and firmly stopping the slightest manifestation of nationalism."

For Gorbachev, the unrest in Soviet Armenia has implications ranging far beyond the republic's disputed borders. The protests come at a time when nationalism is increasing among the Soviet Union's nine major non-Russian ethnic groups. Only 51 per cent of the country's population is Russian, and that slim majority is declining. Since Gorbachev introduced his *glasnost* policy, allowing for more open dissent, ethnic groups in five Soviet republics apart from Armenia have protested against Russian domination. Only last week a group of Soviet Tatars demanding the right to return to their Crimean homeland demonstrated in central Moscow.

The Armenian demands for territorial changes have also met with sharp resistance from the Moslem Azerbaijanis, who seem determined to hang on to Nagorno-Karabakh. On Feb. 28 Moslem mobs attacked members of the Armenian minority in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait. Official accounts say that 32 Armenian men, women and children were killed, and 197 wounded.

Many Armenians say that Moscow's handling of the situation has only made it worse. Indeed, some Soviet officials later admitted that the controversial article in *Pravda* has only stoked the fires of Armenian nationalism. In his protest telegram, Arakelyan declared that the *Pravda* article was a "blunder which could in the future have unpredictable consequences." Unless Gorbachev handles the Armenian protests deftly, those consequences could be serious indeed.

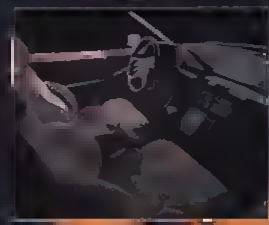
—ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH with correspondents' reports

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New relief for the rag trade



Modelling Canadian styles; Nygard (right) unveils tariff-relief package to put the fashion industry manufacturers on a free trade footing

There were no easy choices. Ever since Canada and the United States reached a free trade agreement last October, Canadian clothing manufacturers have argued that they would need lower tariffs on imported fabrics in order to compete against a flood of cheaper U.S. products. But the Canadian textile industry, concerned about an influx of foreign fabrics, opposed any concessions for the clothing makers. Last week Finance Minister Michael Wilson finally announced a three-part tariff-relief package—composed of reduced levies and tariff rebates worth an estimated $63 million annually to apparel manufacturers. The measures amounted to about $140 million less than the manufacturers had originally discussed with Ottawa, and textile producers denounced the program. But the clothing makers said that they are satisfied with Ottawa's new policy. Said Peter Nygard, chairman of Toronto-based Nygard International Inc., one of Canada's largest clothing manufacturers: "This is a whole new lease on life."

Before Wilson's announcement, the clothing manufacturers had insisted that they had been essentially left out of the free trade agreement because they would be subject to U.S. quotas on garments produced from non-North American fabric. According to Nygard, 40 per cent of the fabric that Canadian manufacturers use is imported from outside North America and therefore would not qualify for duty-free entry to the United States under free trade. In response, Ottawa proposed a duty-remission program that would have refunded tariffs paid by Canadian clothing makers on imported fabrics. But opposition from the textile industry, which anticipated increased competition from foreign fabric manufacturers, forced Ottawa to drop that plan. Last week's announcement did little to appease the textile industry. Eric Barry, president of the Ottawa-based Canadian Textiles Institute, representing companies that produce cloth and fibres, noted that the domestic apparel industry is highly profitable and benefits from both tariffs and quotas on imported clothing. But he added, "Here, they are trying to take away our protection."

The new measures to reduce or eliminate tariffs on imported specialty textiles represent a fundamental shift away from the historically high Canadian tariffs, which have protected domestic fabric producers from foreign competition. The Canadian textile industry consists of about 1,070 firms, most of them located in Ontario and Quebec. They employ almost 64,000 people and annual sales exceed $5 billion. Tariffs on imported textiles currently average 18.2 per cent, according to the finance department, compared with average duties of 10.4 per cent in the United States. For Canadian clothing manufacturers, who employ 113,000 people in about 2,500 plants, primarily in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, the textile tariffs cost about $200 million annually.

The federal government now plans to reduce or eliminate tariffs on 13 different kinds of fabrics and yarns that it says are not manufactured in Canada. Wilson estimated that the savings to clothing manufacturers will be about $14 million annually. But some textile industry representatives say that many of the products the government wants to allow into Canada duty-free are in fact either manufactured domestically or closely resemble fabrics produced here. Said John Trickett, president of Montreal-based Consoltex Canada Inc.: "The list as it stands is flawed and unfair, to say the least."

The second part of Wilson's package is a new duty-remission program for such products as denim and undyed woven fabrics. The federal finance department estimates that clothing manufacturers will be eligible for tariff refunds of up to $33 million annually under the new program. Existing programs, which are being extended, will yield additional savings of about $16 million annually. From the point of view of the clothing manufacturers, the most important part of the package is Wilson's promise to reduce Canadian textile tariffs to levels comparable to those of other industrialized countries within a 10-year period beginning in 1990.

Reducing the tariffs will give Canadian clothing manufacturers raw material at competitive prices, according to Nygard and other industry leaders. Over the past 10 years, domestic garment makers have concentrated on buying their fabrics internationally, and they now import 60 per cent of all the cloth they use. By comparison, American manufacturers import only 20 per cent of their fabric. Nygard insists that foreign fabrics add variety and distinctiveness to Canadian-made clothing. But during the free trade talks, the American textile industry lobbied for a rule prohibiting duty-free entry of Canadian clothing manufactured from third-country fabrics. Instead, the negotiators agreed to impose a quota on such garments equivalent to six times the current level of Canadian exports. The negotiated compromise appears to give Canadian clothing manufacturers the ability to increase dramatically their exports to the United States. But according to Nygard, that concession is meaningless because the Canadian industry currently exports less than three per cent of its production to the United States, while the balance is sold domestically.

On the other hand, said Nygard, under the free trade agreement now before the U.S. Congress for approval, American manufacturers will be able to flood the Canadian market with their garments duty-free because the majority of their products are made from domestic fabrics. Nygard conceded that an influx of American clothing would offer Canadian consumers broader selection and would likely lower prices. The federal government's decision to reduce tariffs on imported fabrics should ensure that Canadian garment makers can at least compete domestically. But they will not have unlimited access to the U.S. market because of the quotas on clothing made from third-country fabrics. Said Gary Steiman, president of Winnipeg-based Gemini Fashions of Canada Ltd.: "The whole tariff-reduction program is about reducing our costs to our Canadian customers. We are fighting for survival in Canada."

Indeed, survival is a priority matter for both the textile and the apparel industries. For Canadian textile manufacturers, the free trade agreement means more intense competition from cheaper American products because Canada-U.S. duties will eventually be phased out, while Wilson's tariff-reduction program announced last week will mean more foreign competition. The garment manufacturers also face an uphill battle. Nygard predicts that Canadian retailers may cut their purchases of domestic clothing by 25 per cent once duty-free American garments become available under free trade. For both the textile and apparel industries in Canada, the battle for survival is just beginning.

—D'ARCY JENISH

Storm clouds over free trade

Leaders of the powerful U.S. textile and apparel industry have declared war on the proposed free trade agreement between Canada and the United States. They say that they are concerned about a Canadian government program that would rebate $63 million annually to Canadian clothing manufacturers to offset the tariffs that they pay on imported fabric. The U.S. opposition to the Canadian plan is formidable. There are two million textile workers in the United States, which makes the industry the largest employer in the manufacturing sector, contributing $57.5 billion a year to the U.S. economy. Said Carlos Moore, executive vice-president of the Washington-based lobby group the American Textile Manufacturers Institute Inc.: "We feel that we have been deceived. We feel cheated. Canada is not going to get away with this one."

The textile and apparel lobby now says that it is being wooed to join a united front with other anti-free trade groups in the United States and is considering it. The group will attempt to lobby the U.S. Senate to vote against the trade pact. Said Moore: "We have spent three years working on a negotiated deal, and immediately Canada moves to shift things in its favor. There is a lot of hard feeling about it." A senior trade official in the Reagan administration underscored the depth of the anger in the United States, saying that a free trade treaty cannot be reached while the duty remission program is in place.

Moore said that from the outset of the free trade negotiations, his institute has been concerned that the free trade arrangement would give Canadian manufacturers a competitive advantage. And he noted that the U.S. industry still made concessions in hope of moving ahead on free trade. But he added that the U.S. textile industry now feels betrayed. Said Moore: "If the Canadian government persists in doing this, we will go to the Congress and lobby them to vote against the whole free trade agreement."

For his part, Carl Priestland, chief economist with the American Apparel Manufacturers Association, said that Ottawa's proposed rebate program is fundamentally unfair because Canadians will have access to cheaper fabric. As a result, Peter Morici, an economist with the National Planning Association, an independent Washington-based group specializing in trade problems between Canada and the United States, said that the Canadian rebate poses some problems for the free trade deal. He added: "This is a serious problem. The Canadian program is too strong and it was very poorly timed."

—WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington

Learning to love Petro-Canada

Although Petro-Canada cannot make Canada into a sea of oil, it may succeed in lining it with glassware. So joked Canada chairman Wilbert (Bill) Hopper recently before a group of company executives who were happily contemplating the impact of their firm's successful Olympic torch relay and souvenir glass promotion. Although some of Petro-Canada's detractors say that Hopper is indeed right—that the Crown firm is better at marketing glasses than oil—there also are many signs that Westerners, particularly Calgarians, are finally learning to love Canada's oil company. Indeed, Petro-Canada's gasoline sales may be up in the region, and this week Hopper will be invested as chairman of the Canadian Petroleum Association—a staunchly free-enterprise lobby group which once excluded Petro-Canada from its membership.

The torch run is the brightest component of Petro-Canada's new appeal. Robert Foulkes, Petro-Canada's vice-president of public affairs, says that Petro-Canada had a number of objectives in funding the $6.5-million relay run and spending as much as $9 million on associated advertising. Foulkes added that Petro-Canada wanted to improve its image in free-market Calgary, sell more gasoline in the West and improve employee morale, which had withered in the face of almost constant criticism of the company. Now Foulkes says that not only has employee morale improved, but the company's image in Western Canada has been enhanced. Indeed, last month a company-commissioned marketing survey found that Petro-Canada was by far the most recognized sponsor backing the Calgary Olympics.

And despite the doubts that some of Petro-Canada's competitors continue to express, there are strong indications that the Crown corporation has dramatically increased its share of the gasoline market. During the 15-month-long torch relay campaign, Petro-Canada sold 35 million glasses at $1 each with a minimum 25-litre purchase. According to an independent analyst who surveyed 1,500 of the company's 3,677 stations across Canada, the average daily sales increased by about 6.6 per cent for all of 1987. If Petro-Canada can maintain that pace throughout 1988, some energy analysts say that its refining and marketing revenues will greatly increase.

Hans Maciej, a vice-president of the petroleum association, says that there are other, less obvious reasons for Petro-Canada's new acceptability in the West. Most importantly, the demise of the National Energy Program has meant that the Crown corporation no longer appears to be a threat to the investments of other major oil companies. Under the NEP's widely criticized back-in clause, Ottawa announced that it would retroactively take a 25-per-cent share of any energy find on federal Crown land. The program, which never came into effect, resulted in animosity toward Petro-Canada as the expected beneficiary.

The election of a Conservative federal government in 1984 was also a watershed for Petro-Canada. The Tories said that Petro-Canada would no longer be Ottawa's policy tool in the oil patch and instructed its officials to act like those of any private company. As one result of that directive, said Petro-Canada spokesman Alexander Hunter, when oil prices collapsed in 1986 Petro-Canada laid off staff as readily as any private-sector organization. From 1985 to 1987, ranks fell to 7,200 from 9,700. Although it is little comfort to the people who lost their jobs, Hunter added that at least Petro-Canada was seen to be behaving more like an oil company than a government agency.

And the oil giant is finally showing profits after receiving $4.2 billion in capital injections from Ottawa from 1976 to 1984. The company recently reported 1987 profits of $172 million, an increase of 40 per cent from 1986 earnings of $123 million. But Calgary North Conservative MP Paul Gagnon, speaking as one of Petro-Canada's numerous detractors, pointed out that the company still has accumulated losses of about $300 million since 1982.

But some analysts say that Petro-Canada's new profitability could help persuade the government to privatize the firm. In the eyes of some prospective buyers, the attraction is heightened because of suggestions that Petro-Canada would be allowed to keep the money raised through a share issue and use it to finance energy mega-projects. Some industry officials say that the political decisions involved in selecting what energy project to proceed with could provoke another round of enmity toward Petro-Canada—and, in the process, destroy Calgary's fragile truce with its Crown-owned resident.

—BRIAN BURTON in Calgary



At work in a Petro-Canada refinery, the Olympic relay boosted the firm's reputation in the West



Loewen: running the second-largest funeral service company in North America

Growth of the chains

Last October's stock market crash left a deathly pall over much of the market but it has not deterred one equity issuer—The Loewen Group Inc., a funeral home operator. Last week the Burnaby, B.C.-based company announced a new issue of $10 million in preferred shares. The money will help fund a $34-million funeral home acquisition drive in the United States and Canada, where family-run operations sell for an average of $1.5 million each. And according to Raymond Loewen, the company's 47-year-old president, the expansion to 100 homes will nearly double Loewen's annual revenues to $51 million and make it the second largest funeral services company in North America, after Houston, Tex.-based Service Corp. International. But Loewen, a former B.C. Social Credit backbench MLA, added, "I do not like to call it acquisition. We see ourselves as a service to retiring funeral home directors, whose children do not want to follow in their footsteps."

Loewen's buying spree is evidence of a booming Canadian funeral trade that is benefiting from the growing ranks of the elderly. Indeed, Statistics Canada estimates that by the year 2000 roughly 3.4 million people will be over the age of 65, compared with 2.7 million in 1986. Throughout North America, the battle for burial dollars has led to new products, including videotaped funeral services and funeral home franchises, which some observers have called "McMortuaries," after the McDonald's fast-food chain. But in Canada, the extending reach of Loewen Group and its main competitors, Arbor Capital Inc. of Toronto and Service Corp. International, has met resistance from some consumer groups. Said Peggy Smyth, spokesman for the Consumers' Association of Canada: "We have evidence that, in British Columbia, buying out independents has changed the whole death-care industry into one-stop shopping."

The growth of the chains has forced some rivals to defend their market with a commissioned sales force that aggressively sells prepaid funeral arrangements. Ontario residents alone now have $250 million in prepaid funds designated for caskets and funeral services. But in the past five years bullish tactics have alienated many consumers. Some funeral homes have been convicted of defrauding clients of prepaid funds. And Smyth said that her association has received calls from dozens of elderly widows complaining about high-pressure telephone solicitations.

Last week Loewen argued that a large corporate parent can offer economies on everything from hearse fleets to accounting. (The average price of a funeral in Canada is about $3,000.) But he did say that customers tend to pay about 15 per cent more for a package funeral after Loewen Group acquires a funeral home, because the management tends to improve service and facilities and upgrade the quality of caskets and other merchandise. Last week, as the undertaker went to the underwriters, Loewen was assured of one thing: whatever the price, the market for funerals will never die.

—ANN WALMSLEY

Guarantees in Alberta

The Alberta government has performed multimillion-dollar surgery again on the province's battered financial industry. Two major banks and the giant Principal Group Ltd. of Edmonton have collapsed in the province since 1985, and the government is now trying to avoid further erosion of the public's confidence in the province's financial institutions. As a result, last week Alberta quietly agreed to guarantee the losses from the sale of foreclosed properties formerly held by 30 financially troubled credit unions. The Alberta government has already issued $335 million in debentures to provide the 30 institutions, located in Edmonton and Calgary, with interest from the investment. The additional first aid arrived so discretely that even officials in Alberta Treasurer Archibald (Dick) Johnston's office were caught off guard by the cabinet's decision. But Johnston's executive assistant, Myles McDougall, declared that the government will always back the credit unions.

The government decided to offer the guarantee to avoid another financial embarrassment after the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta advised its members to issue qualifying audits on the 30 credit unions, which would state that the credit unions might not be able to recoup the book value on the foreclosed properties. In 1984 the government-backed Credit Union Stabilization Corp. set up a subsidiary, called SC Properties, which took ownership of $300 million in bad real estate held by the credit unions. But the first $55 million in property that SC sold over the last year netted only $44 million, and institute officials were concerned that the credit unions would be responsible for the shortfall.

Institute spokesmen also said that the real estate portfolio that SC still holds is actually worth far less than its official book value of $300 million. The Stabilization Corp. tried to mollify the institute by offering to cover any loss on the real estate sales. But the institute was not satisfied until it received a letter from the cabinet on March 9, confirming that the government would guarantee the full book value of the property. And the Stabilization Corp. also pointed out that part of any loss would be covered by an insurance fund. But the accountants made it clear that they would not take that risk.

—BRIAN BURTON in Calgary



Bottling beer in Montreal wins and liquor will loss their protected status

Shelter for the brewers

Representatives of the Canadian beer industry had ample cause for celebration last week once again, they had averted the threat of increased foreign competition. Last November a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded that provincial government pricing and distribution practices limit foreign access to the beer and wine markets in Canada. Another complaint, which the panel also endorsed, alleged that Canada is illegally restricting trade in West Coast salmon and herring. In January, Ottawa, the provinces and the European Community (EC) tried to negotiate a settlement. But GATT formally adopted the panel's recommendations last week in Geneva, requesting that Canada remove what it labelled illegal and discriminatory provincial laws. The next day International Trade Minister Patricia Carney confirmed that the government would accept GATT's decision on the wine and fishing industries but would still protect the nation's breweries.

That announcement triggered a barrage of criticism from the Canadian wine industry and EC officials alike. With its decision, Ottawa committed itself to persuading the provinces to eliminate restrictions on the sale of foreign liquor and to end the unequal markups added to the price of imported wines compared to domestic products. Carney is expected to consult with the provinces and industry about setting a timetable to phase out tariff protection on domestic wines. Two months ago, during meetings with EC officials in Brussels, the wine-producing provinces—led by Ontario—requested a 12-year adjustment period. The Europeans rejected that request, but the provinces are again expected to lobby for that scheduling. For their part, Canadian wine industry spokesmen assailed the decision as discriminatory, while EC officials expressed "serious concerns" over Ottawa's decision to protect the beer industry. Indeed, Canada may face retaliatory tariffs if it does not obey the rulings.

For Canadian wineries, Carney's GATT position echoed the government's stance in the free trade negotiations with the United States. Under that pact, Ottawa promised that over a seven-year period it would equalize the 65-per-cent average price markup differential that the provinces levy on U.S. wines. Under the plan, American wines would gain a price advantage over other imports. Although the EC launched its complaint in April, 1985, industry officials say that the free trade deal may have impeded a settlement before last week's GATT ruling.

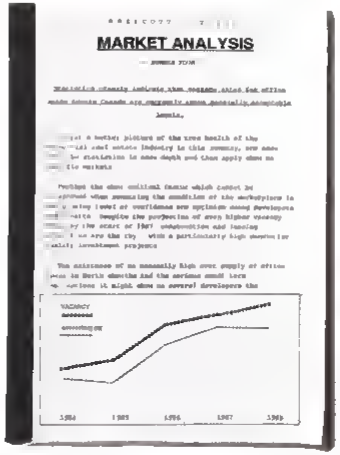
According to John Corbett, chairman of the Wine Council of Ontario, domestically produced wines account for 46 per cent of the total Canadian market. American wines account for about 1.5 per cent of the market, compared with 49 per cent for European and 3.5 per cent for other imports. But some wine industry officials said that they expect the provinces to increase the markups on domestic brands.

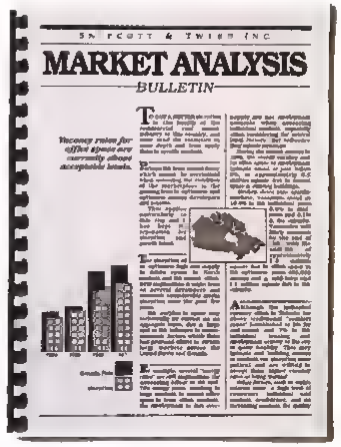
At the same time, the federal government allowed the beer industry to escape unscathed. During the free trade negotiations the brewers convinced Ottawa that, without protective barriers, the more than $7-billion-a-year market would be flooded with cheap American beer. Those barriers, and the fact that beer companies are restricted from selling their product outside the province where it is brewed, are the main reasons for the continued existence of small plants owned by the major breweries in many provinces. If the barriers were dismantled, industry analysts predict that a wide-open market could cost Canadian breweries up to 40 per cent of the domestic market—about $2.8 billion—and the loss of up to 19,000 jobs. Because Europeans account for less than one per cent of the Canadian beer market, industry analysts say that Ottawa decided it would not be under great pressure to follow the GATT ruling on beer.

As Carney battled GATT on the beer and wine front, she was forced to concede that Canada's export restrictions on unprocessed fish contravene international trading rules. To correct that, next year Ottawa will allow foreign processors to buy raw fish caught in Pacific waters, after the fish is landed in Canada for grading and inspection. Although the move is expected to appease GATT, some officials say that the new rules should increase business for Canadian processors because the lengthy delays in bringing the fish to shore and then grading it could force foreign buyers to use Canadian facilities to process their purchases.

GATT does not have the power to force compliance with its decisions. But if Canada chooses not to implement the GATT rulings, the international trade body, which governs a significant amount of world trade, can sanction retaliatory measures by other countries against Canada. Meanwhile, the federal government has asked GATT to investigate an eight-per-cent import duty imposed on Canadian lumber by the Japanese—a sign that Canada has some complaints of its own.

—THERESA TEDESCO with correspondents reports





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A risk-taker on a grand scale



By Peter C. Newman

My favorite memory of Steve Roman, who died last week of a heart attack at 66, is of being at his castle overlooking his 1,200-acre estate just north of Toronto, sipping a plum brandy known as slivovitz and talking about why he had never made it into the Canadian Establishment.

The house reflected the man: nothing flossy or phoney, like so many of the pseudo-British country seats which mandatory decorators inflict on Canada's New Rich. Like the man, the house was large (17 rooms), tough (wall-to-wall marble), on the edge of vulgar (plush red sofas and crystal chandeliers)—yet functional and impressive.

Roman seemed to have it all. He was a farm-boy immigrant who had become controlling shareholder of a company worth nearly $2 billion, a fervent Catholic whose confessions were heard by a bishop in his own private chapel. But Roman was obsessed by the fact that he had never been accepted by members of the Canadian business elite. They never granted him the right qualifying badges, never appointed him to a bank board and they had rejected him for membership in the clubs that matter.

When I asked Roman what clubs he did belong to, the only one he mentioned was Toronto's Empire Club, which is no club at all but a Royal York Hotel luncheon group that sells tickets at the door. Still, he lived as lavishly as any of our wealthiest citizens, flying in his company's Gulfstream III and fervently pursuing that most elitist of hobbies, cattle breeding. (One of his three-year-old Holsteins made the *Guinness Book of World Records* when it sold for $65,000.)

Stephen Boleslav Roman was 16 when he left the isolated Slovakian village of Velky Ruskov with his brother George in 1937. They bought a small farm on Scugog Island, near Port Perry, Ont., and on one occasion, when George needed a plow horse, he traded his younger, tougher brother's services to a nearby farmer for use of the animal. Stephen later worked briefly at a munitions plant and as a guard on the Welland Canal, he joined the army, played the penny stock market, promoted a few cow pastures in his time and, in 1953, purchased 900,000 shares of a speculative mining prospect known as North Denison. A year later he bought claims (for $30,000 and 500,000 of his treasury shares) in the Algoma district that turned out to hold the largest uranium ore body yet discovered. Roman's greatest personal achievement was to raise the $59 million required to bring the property into production without losing financial control. By the mid-1970s he had amassed orders from Ontario Hydro alone worth $7.3 billion.

His company, Denison Mines Ltd., quickly expanded into other mineral ventures, cement manufacturing, packaging, papermaking, potash mining and,



Roman: a divine plan to save his soul

most of all, a world-spanning hunt for oil. Roman loved to boast about his wells in Marion County, Tex., in a basin off Louisiana, in the North Aegean Sea off Greece, in the huge Vega field near Sicily and the Casablanca basin off Spain. He owned three concessions in the western desert of Egypt and had built a pipeline to the Mediterranean. Other Denison crews were busy in the United Republic of Cameroon and in Senegal.

Roman considered such pursuits worthy of his talents, but found himself instead having to deal with shareholders unhappy with Denison's record closer to home, particularly its disastrous foray into coal mining in northern British Columbia. The $3-billion Quintette megaproject was a disappointment and, even though the federal and provincial governments poured in $1.5 billion, it will probably never be feasible. By 1985 Denison had to write off its entire $240.7-million investment, and two years later, for the first time in 28 years, the company skipped its dividend payments.

Steve Roman had an evangelical faith in capitalism but no faith at all in politicians. He triggered violent confrontations with the Liberal government in 1965 (Prime Minister Lester Pearson, at the end of one confrontation, told Roman that he was "50 years behind the apes") and with Pierre Trudeau in 1970, when Ottawa tried to block the sale of Denison to a foreign firm. To counter Ottawa's influence on his company, Roman always kept a tame politician on Denison's board of directors. Among them were George Drew, the former Conservative leader, who kept falling asleep at board meetings, and Senator Keith Davey, who resigned on a point of principle when Roman refused to accept an Ottawa tax assessment. The current incumbent of the board's political seat is Mulroney confidant Sam Wakim.

Roman tried unsuccessfully to get himself elected, but his personal passions were much more closely tied with erecting the multimillion-dollar Cathedral of the Transfiguration, near his estate. The foundations of its 20-storey tower and dome were consecrated by the Pope during his 1984 visit. "Everybody is put on this earth to perfect a divine plan," Roman told *Maclean's* writer Angela Ferrante in a 1978 interview. "Mine is to save my soul."

What made Steve Roman different—and important—was that, unlike the paper shufflers who inhabit the Establishment's roosts these days, he was a builder and a risk-taker on a grand scale. If that meant being a bit rough along the edges—and not being acceptable to the rarefied tastes of the country's Establishment—well, that was too damn bad, as far as he was concerned.

Still, Bay Street exacted its final verdict on Roman's primal ethic. News of his death began to circulate on the floor of the Toronto Stock Exchange within hours of his death and, at the end of the day's trading, Denison's stock had gone up a full point.



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THE MOVIE MAGICIAN

As the limousine left Manhattan on its way to the airport, Norman Jewison watched the city skyline slide by the window and recalled his first meeting with Cher at her house in Beverly Hills. "She had just got out of the shower," said the Canadian director. "She had no makeup on and she was in bare feet. She was wearing black pants and a black sweater and she was sitting on a beautiful white couch in a white living room. I thought that was kind of striking—I liked the unpretentiousness of absolutely no makeup." At the time, Cher expressed reservations about starring in *Moonstruck*. But Jewison persisted, convincing her to accept a dressed-down role as a dowdy New York City Italian bookkeeper in a movie that appeared to lack commercial potential. It turned out to be an inspired piece of casting: *Moonstruck* became a box-office hit. And it is nominated for six Oscars at the Academy Awards on April 11.

"It's very nice to be patted on the head by your peers, I guess," said Jewison, as the limousine wheeled into La Guardia Airport. Then, he boarded a flight to Toronto, where he received the Special Achievement Award at last week's Genie Awards—confirming his status as the dean of Canadian film-makers.



Cher, Nicholas Cage in Moonstruck, *new light on old values*

Triumph: At 61, Jewison is the most successful Canadian director in the history of the movies. And he is having an exceptionally good year. With *Moonstruck*, he is enjoying his greatest triumph since his 1971 musical *Fiddler on the Roof*. *Moonstruck*, a romantic comedy that casts new light on old-fashioned family values, has grossed more than $74 million since its release last December. And of all the movies nominated for Oscars this year, it is emblematic of a new trend in Hollywood—a shift away from adolescent action pictures to movies with smart scripts aimed at adults (page 38). "After so many films with endless reels of mindless action," he said, "the pendulum seems to be swinging back to films where people actually talk to each other."

Tension: A Canadian who has spent much of his career using the screen to interpret America for the world, Jewison has often defied Hollywood's rear-view vision with groundbreaking films. His satirical Cold War comedy, *The Russians Are Coming!*, found fans in both the White House and the Kremlin. And 1967's *In the Heat of the Night*—his Oscar-winning movie about racial tension between a black detective and a white sheriff in a sweltering southern town—became a favorite of Jewison's friend, U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who was due to meet him for dinner the night he was assassinated in 1968. Over the course of his career, Jewison has made 22 films, winning nine Oscars and 45 nominations. His movies include dramas, comedies, musicals and thrillers. Nearly all have been profitable, and now the kind of movie that Jewison likes to make has become fashionable again. Jewison's films, as actor Donald Sutherland noted at last week's award ceremonies, aim to "capture the elemental truths of the human condition."

A few years ago, when Hollywood studio executives were still imitating the science-fiction formulas concocted by director Steven Spielberg, Jewison said, "I can't direct spaceships." But he can direct people. In an interview with *Maclean's* last week, Cher said: "He's very much an actor's director. He figures out what everyone needs and what they need him to be. He's so sharp. You think that things are off-the-cuff, but he's very devious. I don't think there's one moment when he isn't planning what's going on." On the set of *Moonstruck*, which was filmed in New York and Toronto, Jewison could be crusty, charming, mean, funny or fatherly, depending on the situation, Cher said. "Norman's a showman," she added. "He's an actor himself. He likes telling stories and loves being the centre of attention—you know, he's showbiz."

Moral: But unlike some of his Hollywood colleagues, Jewison has a respect for dramatic literacy that owes as much to the stage as to the screen. A number of Jewison's recent movies, including *Agnes of God* and *A Soldier's Story*, are adaptations of plays. And *Moonstruck* was scripted by New York playwright John Patrick Shanley (page 40). "Norman is almost a totally subtextual creature," said Shanley. "He plays at being straightforward, enthusiastic and not terribly imaginative. But underneath that, he has an extremely sensitive mind. He's manipulative in the good sense of the word—he's not interested in making people love him, but in making them comfortable so he can get the job done."

Although Jewison makes mainstream movies with Hollywood stars and eight figure budgets, he is not typically Hollywood. He finishes his pictures on time and on budget. Oscar-winning screenwriter William Goldman recalls that Jewison originally planned to direct last year's *The Princess Bride* but considered the budget too small. "Others advised Norman to take the money and go over by $1 million," said Goldman. "Norman would not take it, he is very moral."



Jewison on the Moonstruck *set, with wife, Dixie (below); the dean of Canadian film-makers*



Money: Another aspect of Jewison's conscience is loyalty to his Canadian roots. He owns a beach house in Malibu, Calif., and rents an apartment in the heart of Manhattan but considers his true home a 280-acre farm in Caledon East, in Ontario, where he raises Herefords and makes maple syrup. A spirited supporter of the Canadian film industry, Jewison is also the founder of the Toronto-based Canadian Centre for Advanced Film Studies, which opened its doors in February (page 41). When he talks about the importance of raising money for the centre and laments the stinginess of Canada's corporate donors, he becomes a passionate salesman. "Feature films are the literature of our generation," he declared. "They express the social conscience of a country: films are *forever*."

Filming: That slogan is one of Jewison's pet phrases. Another is "Money has no personality," which he throws at Canadians who ask him why he works for the big, bad Hollywood studios. Fielding such a question from a young reporter at the Genies last week, Jewison lost his patience. At issue was *January Man*, which he is co-producing for MGM and which is scheduled to begin seven weeks of filming in a Toronto studio this week. The story could only take place in Manhattan, and when the reporter asked if it "was going to be one of those films where Toronto is made to look like somewhere else," Jewison snapped: "Film is always pretending to be somewhere else. A stage is a stage."

Killer: The previous week Jewison was on location in New York City with a crew that was shooting a scene of *January Man*, a black comedy about a serial killer, directed by Patrick O'Connor and written by Shanley. In the damp chill of the Manhattan night, a crowd of extras milled about a group of squad cars in the middle of a SoHo street. A voice called "Action!" and extras dressed as constables with rifles watched an unkempt character in a dark overcoat stagger down the front steps of an apartment building with a rolled-up rug over his shoulder. The character, portrayed by Kevin Kline, slumped on the sidewalk, and the rug unrolled to reveal the killer sought by police. Beyond the set, the refrain of police sirens wailing in the night lent an eerie realism to the scene.

Jewison stayed on the set well past midnight but was already preoccupied with a new film he was planning to direct in June, *In Country*, based on the poignant 1985 post-Vietnam novel by Bobbi Ann Mason. The next afternoon an attractive 17-year-old blonde wearing a Hard Rock Cafe jacket arrived for an audition at his Manhattan apartment—a 14th-floor suite above the Museum of Modern Art. Jewison—a bearded, gnome-like figure with a permanent twinkle in his eye—gleefully pointed out: "It's the only apartment in New York with a signed Picasso in the lobby."

After the actress left, Jewison said that he had still not decided whether she was right to play *In Country*'s main character, a teenage Kentucky girl whose father was killed in Vietnam. He said he also had another actress in mind who was "very sensual, tall and lanky with blond hair and green eyes—physically, she's perfect. But I'm not sure if she's too

knowing." Until now, Jewison has never cast a teenage girl in a leading role and he seemed a little baffled by the process: finding the right balance of experience and innocence was not easy. Also, he has never before made a film about the Vietnam War because, he explained, "it was too painful."

Family: Sipping a scotch, Jewison pointed proudly to a pair of Canadian landscape paintings in a living room tastefully decorated in airy pastels. On the wall is a replica of his Order of Canada medal. Asked if he will ever make an identifiably Canadian movie, Jewison said he would if the banks gave him the money. But he said that he feels no obligation to make movies glorifying great Canadians. "The world is not interested in hearing about your heroes," he stressed. "They want you to entertain them, move them." Then, the director of *Moonstruck* added with a smile. "Perhaps the Great Canadian Movie will be a film about people—about a family."

In his childhood, Jewison learned to distrust superficial notions of national identity. He said that while he was growing up in Toronto's Beaches area, where his father ran a general store, he became the target of anti-Semitic taunts because of what some considered to be his Jewish-sounding name—he is not Jewish. Although he was raised a Methodist, Jewison joined a synagogue briefly to learn about Judaism. Performing plays and musical sketches from an early age, he studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music and Malvern Collegiate Institute. After serving in the Royal Canadian Navy's entertainment unit in 1944 and 1945, he obtained an arts degree in 1949 from the University of Toronto. With the dawn of television, Jewison found his vocation behind the camera.

Chains: Learning his craft as a director at the BBC in London and the CBC in Toronto, he went on to direct live TV specials for U.S. networks with such singers as Judy Garland, Harry Belafonte and Frank Sinatra. His Belafonte special in 1959 was the first major black show on American television and it opened with white chains dangling from the stage. Station managers in some of the southern states were not amused, said Jewison. "Halfway through the show, somebody came into the control room and said, 'We've just lost 27 stations!'"



Adolph Caesar in A Soldier's Story: *defying Hollywood with groundbreaking films*

Jewison, who marched in civil rights protests beside his friends Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, combined his passion for social issues with a talent for making musicals and romantic comedy. In 1963 he married Dixie, a Toronto model, and also directed his first movie, *40 Pounds of Trouble*. It was followed by two featherweight Doris Day confections, *The Thrill of It All* and *Send Me No Flowers*. In the late 1960s Jewison decided to direct only movies that he could control as a coproducer—he is still one of the few Hollywood directors allowed to make the final cut of their own work. Taking command of his own career, he cast Steve McQueen as a poker player in *The Cincinnati Kid*, then as a gangster in *The Thomas Crown Affair*, a stylish thriller. But the film-maker made his greatest impact with *The Russians are Coming!* and *In the Heat of the Night*, which dramatized the race war.



Scene from Fiddler on the Roof: *capturing elemental truths*

Award: Twenty years ago this April, in a ceremony postponed for two days because of Martin Luther King's assassination, *In the Heat of the Night* won five Oscars. Rod Steiger, who took the award for best actor, told *Maclean's* recently: "It was the first film I can think of in which the black man hit the white man. Sidney Poitier and I used to sneak into theatres just to watch the audience's reaction." Earlier, Jewison had discussed the script with Kennedy. "Bobby was telling me it's an important film. He said, 'Norman, the timing's right,'" recalled Jewison, fondly mimicking the Kennedy accent.

But the times were wrong. Disillusioned by the assassinations of Kennedy and King, Jewison sent back his green card to the U.S. immigration officials and moved with his wife and three children to Europe, where they remained for eight years. "I had lost my faith in the American dream," he said, "and it was the only protest I could make." Jewison filmed two musicals—*Fiddler on the Roof* (1971) in Yugoslavia and *Jesus Christ, Superstar* (1973) in Israel—then shot *Rollerball* (1975), a futuristic parable about corporate violence, in Munich. Anxious to return to his roots, he moved back to North America in 1978, while making *F.I.S.T.*, a story of labor corruption loosely based on the career of Teamsters leader Jimmy Hoffa. Its star, Sylvester Stallone, objected to his character dying at the end of the movie. Recalled Jewison: "He said, 'It's like you killed Rocky.'" The director's reply: "Maybe you've got Rocky confused with yourself."

Jewison can hold his own with Hollywood stars and studio executives. But his Los Angeles-based agent, Larry Auerbach, says that he is not an easy client. "We have terrible fights," he told Toronto *Globe and Mail* critic Jay Scott, who is writing a biography of Jewison. Added Auerbach: "He wants to do movies nobody wants to finance. Then there's the politics. I wish Norman would shut up about American politics—he's known as a Canadian here, an outsider. He's getting better, but all the anti-American statements he made in the 1960s really hurt him in this town."

Although Jewison maintains that he never stoops to outright propaganda, his movies can carry strong messages. Jewison followed *F.I.S.T.* with *And Justice for All*, starring Al Pacino, a satire on the American legal system that the critics panned. But in 1984 he won acclaim for *A Soldier's Story*, a rivetting adaptation of a racial drama by Charles Fuller set on a Louisiana army base in 1944. Like *In the Heat of the Night*, it centred on a murder investigation. A rare example of a major Hollywood movie with a predominantly black cast, it offered an eye-opening view of segregation, a subject that still inflames Jewison. "Black soldiers were being asked to go and die for their country," he said, "and they couldn't eat and drink at the same God damned table as their comrades."

Murder: Defying industry skeptics, Jewison has managed to get mainstream audiences to sit still for movies about subjects without obvious commercial appeal. After *A Soldier's Story* Jewison's camera shifted from army barracks to nuns' cloisters with 1985's *Agnes of God*. Starring Jane Fonda as a psychiatrist investigating the murder of a baby by a novitiate nun, it won three Oscar nominations. And although its main characters were all played by Americans, Jewison called it his first Canadian movie: he changed the script's setting from Boston to Quebec and filmed it in Ontario with a largely Canadian crew. The story pushed an intense conflict between faith and reason to a supernatural conclusion—and now, with *Moonstruck*, critics express relief that Jewison has finally begun to lighten up.



Anne Bancroft and Jane Fonda in Agnes of God: *an intense conflict between faith and reason*

Shark: Diverting the mainstream to his own passions, Jewison is a creature of both Hollywood and Canada but a prisoner of neither. Director, producer, gentleman farmer, veteran of a 35-year marriage and father of three children, who now work with him on films—Kevin, 31, Michael, 29, and Jennifer, 27—he seems to enjoy the best of all worlds. "He is an independent person in the nicest sense," said Steiger, now working for Jewison again in *January Man*. "Norman is not a shark." No, but he is a self-described "political animal" who has had to be a shrewd operator to bring his dreams to market. While audiences were lapping up the whimsy of *Moonstruck*, Jewison was already plotting the logistics of his next production: *In Country*.

Leaning back in his seat on the plane to Toronto last week, Jewison talked about how he would have to build a model of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, because his cameras are not allowed close to the real one in Washington. Film-making is full of political details, he explained as the plane touched down. Later, clutching his special award at the Genies, the director became salesman as he made a pitch for his film school on national television. "That was shameless," he said afterward. "I felt like a shmuck." But the twinkle in the eye gave him away. Jewison knew, once again, that he had done the smart thing.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON in New York City with ANNE GREGOR in Los Angeles

MOVIES COME BACK TO EARTH

A few years ago the art of movie-making appeared to be in serious trouble. Movies were not *about* anything anymore, at least nothing that related to the real lives of most North American adults. By the mid-1980s Hollywood studio executives had become convinced that the typical popcorn-eater was adolescent, male and bored. Movies were high-concept confections designed to numb the mind and jolt the senses. When a romantic comedy was called for, a mermaid surfaced on the Manhattan waterfront and unveiled a pair of great legs (*Splash*). A typical thriller featured monsters erupting from astronauts' bodies (*Aliens*). Even the serious movies—such Oscar heavyweights as *Gandhi* and *Amadeus*—were remote epics about legendary men in foreign lands. But on the eve of the April 11 Academy Awards ceremony the picture has changed. The top nominated films, notably director Norman Jewison's sophisticated comedy *Moonstruck*, are clearly aimed at an adult audience. And a number of them—*Broadcast News*, *Wall Street*, *Fatal Attraction* and *Good Morning, Vietnam*—deal head-on with moral or ethical issues.



Scene from Broadcast News, *Robin Williams (below) in* Good Morning, Vietnam, *clearly aimed at adults*

Comedy: Hollywood has always reserved a place for message movies—ranging from *Silkwood*'s antinuclear lament (1983) to the Cambodian horror of *The Killing Fields* (1984). Generally, they were not huge hits but were celebrated at the Oscars. However, over the past year such films have become some of the biggest draws at the box office. And that confirms a growing trend: adults are going to the movies again. According to Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, a recent survey showed that the over-40 age group bought 71 million more movie tickets in 1987 than in 1986, an increase of 56 per cent. Meanwhile, the teenage portion of the audience has declined. The figures reflect the aging of the baby boom generation. Significantly, even the year's least sophisticated comedy hit, *Three Men and a Baby*, is geared to an audience infatuated with parenthood, rather than childless singles trying to remortgage their adolescent fantasies. James L. Brooks, who wrote, directed and produced *Broadcast News*, told *Maclean's* last week, "You used to have to explain to someoody why a 14-year-old would go to your movie." The current crop of hits shows that maturity is back in fashion, he said, and added, "Hopefully, this is now Hollywood fare."



Impact: With the new Hollywood comes a new morality, and the accent is on responsibility. The two most talked-about movies among the Oscar nominees—*Broadcast News* and *Fatal Attraction*—have had a social impact beyond entertainment. *Broadcast News* raised questions about the ethics of TV journalism and touched a nerve among its real-life subjects. Several news anchors, including NBC's Tom Brokaw, took offence at the unflattering way their profession was portrayed. And despite some farfetched scenes, for much of the audience the movie was as credible as television news itself.

Sultry: Hollywood seems to have recovered its sleight of hand. Once again, people are connecting what they see on the screen to the world they live in. *Fatal Attraction*, director Adrian Lyne's cautionary tale about a married man who is seduced by a sultry psychotic, became a form of aversion therapy for husbands contemplating adultery. Grossing about $185 million so far, Lyne's shock treatment has been immensely popular—and its timing seems appropriate considering the reports of adultery that have grounded the careers of a presidential candidate and two TV evangelists. Meanwhile, the coincidental timing of *Wall Street*, director Oliver Stone's moral lesson about the pitfalls of capitalist greed, was uncanny: the film appeared within eight weeks of the Oct. 19 stock market crash.

Of this year's best-picture nominees, only *Fatal Attraction* is cynically written, coldly directed—and constructed around a simple, irresistible hook. In the industry, it is known as a high-concept movie. Until recently, however, high-concept movies were usually custom-made for a young audience. A high concept, unlike a mere idea, is a proposal that someone can scribble on a cocktail napkin in the Beverly Hills Polo Lounge and sell for a vast sum of money. Director Steven Spielberg, whose *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial* ushered in a whole species of science-fiction fables, sometimes receives credit for turning high-concept into Hollywood's gospel. Said Spielberg: "I like ideas that you can hold in your hand."

Hits: By the mid-1980s making movies had become a technical science. Screenwriting began to resemble genetic engineering, as producers crafted new hybrids from proven hits. And inbreeding led to strange deformities. The potentially noble lineage that *E.T.* began evolved into such sideshows as *Gremlins* and *The Goonies*. Long after *Saturday Night Fever* had cooled, its Cinderella concept bounced back in *Flashdance*, with the hollow smack of a Plexiglas slipper.

But the safest high-concept route to commercial success is the sequel. Producing a sequel is like collecting dividends on a winning stock. If the original is a hit, the sequel—no matter how inferior—is almost guaranteed to do well at the box office: last year's *Beverly Hills Cop II* grossed $191 million. But the problem with making a sequel is coming up with a new way of telling the same story. *Cop II*'s script underwent a frantic series of last-minute rewrites as the producers realized it was not funny. The final solution was to cover up the lack of comedy with car chases and other fast-paced action.

At its height, high-concept almost rendered dramatic writing obsolete. Brooks recalled attending a panel discussion in San Francisco, at which filmmakers talked about how dialogue intruded on the action. "There was an argument about whether dialogue was important to the screenplay," said Brooks. "I thought I was going to lose my mind that day." But high-concept appears to have fallen from fashion in Hollywood. In fact, according to critic Peter Biskind of *Premiere* magazine, "instead of being asked to punch up scripts, screenwriters these days are sometimes asked to punch them down."

Maverick: Among the current hits, there is no better example of high-concept's demise and Hollywood's new literacy than *Moonstruck*. The first draft of John Patrick Shanley's script reached the screen with only minor revisions—highly unusual in an industry built on archeological layers of rewrites. *Moonstruck*'s story, a comic tale of mixed-up marriage vows, does not lend itself to a glib summary on a cocktail napkin, or even a place mat. The movie's strength lies in the nuance of its dialogue, interpreted by strong acting and Norman Jewison's sensitive direction. A Canadian, Jewison is an influential maverick who has managed to make Hollywood movies on his own terms.

In fact, most of the top movies nominated for Oscars were made by filmmakers outside the Hollywood fold. There is not a single American among the five men nominated for best director. Among the movies nominated for best picture, two represent departures from conventional studio wisdom. *The Last Emperor*, by Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci, and *Hope and Glory*, by England's John Boorman.



Glenn Close and Michael Douglas in Fatal Attraction: *cautionary tale*

Blitz: Bertolucci's *The Last Emperor*, a lush spectacle set in Beijing's Forbidden City, is free of the high-priced stars and commercial clichés usually required for period epics. A product of American money, European style and Chinese locations, it outstripped all contenders, winning nine Oscar nominations. *Hope and Glory*, up for five top awards, is a Second World War tale about a young boy growing up in London during the Blitz. Ironically, themes of both China and wartime childhood mesh in Spielberg's *Empire of the Sun*, the story of a young boy growing up in occupied Shanghai. But the Spielberg epic received no major nominations, just five mentions in technical categories.

Last year the explosive success of the Vietnam drama *Platoon* proved to Hollywood that meaning can be marketable. And one of this year's most popular comedies, *Good Morning, Vietnam*, is a comic excursion behind, and between, the battle lines in Southeast Asia. In Hollywood, where money runs deeper than ideas, the renewed respect for adult intelligence will last only as long as it remains a lucrative proposition. But some of the movies that emerge, at least, may endure as classics long after Hollywood has reverted to easier avenues of escapism.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON with ANNE GREGOR in Los Angeles

WRITING HIS OWN TICKET

John Patrick Shanley plans to bet $500 that he will not win the Academy Award for best original screenplay on April 11. "Then," said the author of director Norman Jewison's hit comedy *Moonstruck*, "if I lose, I win." With that sort of backhanded logic, which also pervades his scripts, Shanley has emerged as one of the most sought-after writing talents to hit Hollywood in many years. During the past six months the 37-year-old New York City playwright has seen his first two movie scripts, *Moonstruck* and *5 Corners*, reach the big screen almost exactly the way he wrote them—a rare event in the movie industry. And his third feature, a black comedy titled *January Man* produced by Jewison, is now being filmed in Toronto. *Moonstruck* has already won the Writers Guild of America Award for best original script, and Shanley is favored to repeat the triumph at the Oscars in April. "He is very talented," said Jewison. "There's something old-fashioned about his writing that I can't put my finger on. But it is always off-the-wall, always a little eccentric."



Shanley hanging upside down from a building, and refusing to give up creative control

Offbeat: Even more remarkable than Shanley's success is the unorthodox way in which he has achieved it. Both *Moonstruck* and *5 Corners* lack ingredients usually considered mandatory for hit movies. Without much action of any kind, *Moonstruck*'s operatic romance about an Italian-American family in Brooklyn, N.Y., is almost solid dialogue. And *5 Corners*, an offbeat drama about fear and loathing in New York City's the Bronx, does not even have a central character. In selling his screenplays, Shanley has written his own rules, refusing to accept studio advances. "No one tells me what to write," he said. "If I were to make a deal with a studio, then everything I wrote would be owned by them, which is not a good feeling. I don't want to be an employee."

Screenwriters, who recently went on strike in the United States for more creative control, are among the least powerful members of Hollywood's creative hierarchy. But when Jewison, 61, first tried to obtain the rights to *Moonstruck*, Shanley insisted on interviewing the veteran director to see if he could trust him. They met for the first time last year in Jewison's Manhattan apartment. Recalled Shanley: "About half an hour into the conversation he became very nervous, and his eyes began to shoot around in his head. Then I realized that he was experiencing his first job interview in 30 years." Added Shanley: "He was a good sport. I just wanted to make sure that he wasn't crazy or evil."

Tough: Shanley acquired his tough bargaining stance while growing up in a violence-prone Irish-Italian neighborhood in the Bronx. His father was an Irish-born meat-packer, his mother a telephone operator. As a 10-year-old, he recalls, he was hung upside down from the roof of a five-storey building by two boys seeking vengeance after a snowball fight. On other occasions he was hit over the head with a baseball bat and choked with a steel bar. Shanley attributes the off-centre style of his dramatic dialogue to his childhood on the streets. "It did not pay to be overly clever with someone who was liable to hit you over the head," he said. "So you had to be elliptical to get across."

After Shanley had been expelled from three high schools in the Bronx, a Roman Catholic priest took him under his wing in 1965 and enrolled him in a New Hampshire prep school. He went on to study arts at New York University and, at 19, joined the marine corps, which he describes as "a continuation of the Bronx—but more civilized." Later Shanley graduated from university but, before completing a master's degree in educational theatre, he dropped out to become a bartender. Moving on to other odd jobs, he also wrote plays and poetry. And by his third produced play, 1983's *Danny and the Deep Blue Sea*, his reputation took off. Shanley shifted from theatre to movie scripts for the money, he said. "I knew that I'd be back painting people's apartments if I didn't do something about it."

Modest: With success, Shanley has been able to buy a leather jacket, eat in good restaurants and take taxis whenever he pleases. But the divorced screenwriter still lives in a modest apartment in Washington Heights on Manhattan Island, does not drive and considers a move to Hollywood unlikely. "I don't feel particularly comfortable anywhere in the world that I have been, including where I am now," he said. "New York is a place to struggle—and I intend to struggle for a while."

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON in New York City



Medina, Berman, Dale, Kula: training in the skills needed to make world-class feature films

TEACHING A CRAFT

As a foreign correspondent who reported for the CBC from the jungles of Nicaragua and the bomb-ravaged streets of Beirut, Ann Medina became accustomed to life under fire. But recently the 44-year-old journalist has experienced a completely different type of siege. Earlier this year, having quit the CBC after losing her position as host of *Saturday Report* last fall, she became one of 12 residents at the newly opened Toronto-area Canadian Centre for Advanced Film Studies. There, she had to endure a group critique of her first attempt at screen fiction. Recalled Medina, who is training to become a producer: "My script got ripped to shreds." Such experiences are daily fare at the film centre. Founded by producer-director Norman Jewison and housed in a 43-room stone mansion formerly owned by the family of business magnate E. P. Taylor, the centre is providing handpicked individuals—including Brigitte Berman, an Academy Award-winning documentary film-maker (*Artie Shaw: Time Is All You've Got*)—with intensive training in the skills needed to make world-class feature films.

Jewison says that he expects the centre—the first institute of its kind in the country—to play a pivotal role in the development of domestic talent. The director of *Moonstruck* and *Agnes of God* told *Maclean's*: "If we're not careful, Canada will end up being a service industry for foreign producers, and that's not good enough. It's important that we make the centre work."

Talent: Modelling the program on such schools as the American Film Institute's Centre for Advanced Film Studies in Los Angeles, Jewison began planning the project 10 years ago. In 1986 the Taylor family donated its vacant 22-acre Windfields estate. Jewison also assembled an impressive roster of Canadian talent and influential industry members to serve on the centre's board. Actor Donald Sutherland is honorary chairman, and other executives of the centre—which has an annual budget of $12 million—include Cineplex-Odeon head Garth Drabinsky, actors Christopher Plummer and Helen Shaver and director David Cronenberg.

In the first 18 weeks of the nine-month program, which began on Feb. 29, the students—who are called residents even though they do not live at the centre—take part in writing, acting and editing workshops with internationally recognized masters, ranging from Swedish cinematographer Sven Nykvist (*The Unbearable Lightness of Being*) to British-born producer David Puttnam. In the second half, the participants will be required to make three 10-minute videos. Next year those who have demonstrated exceptional ability will be asked back to develop a feature-film project. Meanwhile, a fresh group of 12 will begin the first-year course. There is no fee for attending, but residents must be self-supporting.

Emotions: Executive director Samuel Kula, who has taught film at the University of California, says that the program is designed to prepare residents for the real world of film-making. Added Kula: "It's intimidating to be on a film set with an army of 100 or more people waiting for you to tell them what to do—especially when the meter is running at $10,000 an hour."

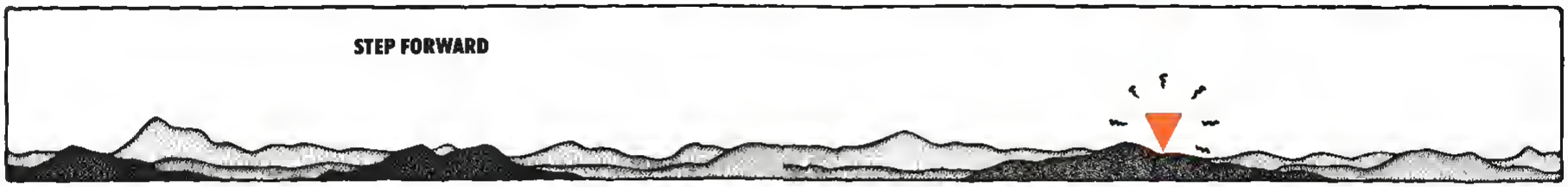
Most of the students have backgrounds in documentary work and are anxious to make the transition to feature films, which can offer greater room for creativity. Said one resident, Toronto director and National Film Board veteran Peter Raymont: "There are limits to how deep inside yourself and how deep inside emotions you can get in a documentary." Many participants regard their stay as a chance to learn a high-wire act—over a safety net. Said Berman: "I think you do your best things when you take a bit of a risk. I don't want to do a safe first film. Being able to direct short films here, I can experiment."

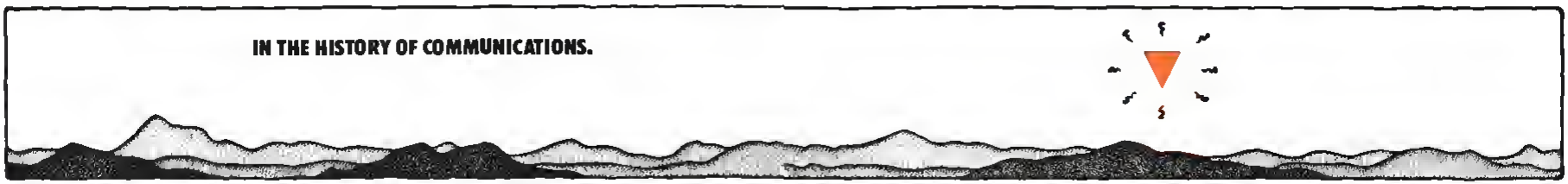
Another student, Holly Dale, decided to apply to the centre partly because of a discovery that she made in the course of her documentary work. Dale, who has created two award-winning documentaries with her partner, Janis Cole (*Hookers on Davie* and *P4W: Prison for Women*), is now working with Cole on a new documentary about women feature film-makers around the world. Said Dale: "We found that 90 per cent of the successful woman directors working in Hollywood went to the women's directing workshop at the American Film Institute. I have never wanted to leave my own country and when I learned this was happening in Canada, I leaped at the chance." A magnet for some of the brightest talents in the country, the centre has established itself as a new force in Canada's cinematic dream factory.

—PAMELA YOUNG with
BRIAN D. JOHNSON in New York City









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Alberta's Banff Springs Hotel, Parliament Buildings (below), exciting variety

TRAVEL

Chasing tourist dollars

In past campaigns to lure U S visitors, Tourism Canada has described the country's attractions as "friendly, familiar, foreign—and near" Now, slogan writers can expand that litany to include "cheap" The strength of major currencies against the Canadian dollar is encouraging Europeans, as well as Americans, to making plans to visit the country this summer Across Europe, travel agencies and tour operators specializing in Canadian visits report that bookings have exceeded their wildest expectations "A real rush is on," declared Michael Merkentrup of the Canada Travel Service in Hamburg "Canada is certain to be overrun by Europeans this year." Said David Mason of Canada Air Holidays in London, whose company's bookings are already up by 50 per cent over last year "In terms of market potential, this is still the tip of the iceberg"

With annual revenues of $20 billion, tourism is one of Canada's largest and fastest-growing industries While the drop in the dollar has not discouraged Canadians from travelling beyond North American boundaries this summer, it promises to bring Europeans to Canadian shores in unprecedented numbers—expected to exceed 1 5 million Still, industry spokesmen both in Canada and abroad have accused the federal government of failing to capitalize on the potentially lucrative European market As well, some tourist agencies are frustrated by a long-standing dichotomy the traditional image of Canada abroad as an ideal place to explore the rugged outdoors also discourages business among more genteel folk Said René Syrenne, the Amsterdam-based Canadian Airlines International sales manager for France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg "Canada, for better or worse, is saddled with the image of a land of snow, ice, forests and bears So we have to exploit the vein of Europeans who happen to hanker for the great outdoors"



London tour operators say that the British are among those who do not appreciate the Canadian wilds and that, as a result, Canada has sometimes been difficult to sell Declared Mason "It is no good showing a group of people around a campfire on a snowy lake looking for moose That turns them right off" Canadian officials used to be insensitive to those considerations, he said, because most British tourists were what the industry calls "VFRs"—visiting friends and relatives But over the past 20 years, as British emigration declined, so did tourism And that prompted officials in London to begin promoting Canada more as a country with an exciting variety of attractions—and all the comforts of home Those efforts have paid off Canadian tourism officials in London say that British tourists—expected to exceed 500,000—will make up the biggest contingent of European visitors this year

But tourist representatives in other European countries have criticized Ottawa for not providing enough funds and staff to promote Canada For their part, travel agents and tour operators say that they have been left to face the increase with little help from Ottawa Said Jacques Fhon, of Belgium's Canadian Travel "Compared to the Americans, who exploit every market to the hilt, the Canadians seem like penny-pinching amateurs" He added, "They have an extraordinary product but seem reluctant to put up the money, time and effort to promote it"

Alan Cocksedge, assistant deputy minister for Tourism Canada, ackowledged that the federal government has been slow to recognize the potential of overseas markets Of the $36 million that his department spent on marketing Canada to foreigners last year, fully $25 million was spent in the United States But with 13 million American visitors coming to Canada annually, officials say that they do not need to apologize for continuing to chase U S tourist dollars Indeed, Tourism Canada officials say that their U S -oriented Spring-Summer campaign, first launched in March, 1986, is the high point in tourism marketing—although the Expo 66 world's fair in Vancouver and the Olympic Winter Games in Calgary were unusually strong drawing points

Some provincial governments are actively trying to attract foreign tourists Alberta officials, basking in the afterglow of the Calgary Games, have revised their expectations as well as their budgets Tourism Minister Donald Sparrow says that officials had predicted a 10-per-cent increase in visitors to the province this year because of the interest generated by the Olympics. But now they say that it will be closer to 20 per cent Added Sparrow "I think Alberta was the best-kept secret before the Olympics But the media attention we received gave us a chance to show off our province and Calgary." Sparrow says that inquiries about the province are up by about 50 per cent over last year and that his department has allotted $50 million, raised from lotteries, business and government, for tourist attractions

The province can anticipate large numbers of visitors from Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia, where industry analysts say that Western Canada is fast emerging as the prime destination Declared Dutch tourist operator Henk van der Kooi "The biggest potential for development lies in British Columbia and Alberta The East is not, of course, played out But Western Canada clearly holds the greatest sway on the European imagination" Some experts still question whether Canada will be able to appeal to Europeans who are not interested in the outdoors But Belgian tour operator Mark Van Holm said that his countrymen's thrifty nature will overshadow other considerations Declared Van Holm "Only a few years back Canada seemed impossibly far away, expensive and exotic to the average vacationer Now it is suddenly within range" Van Holm added that one of the strongest factors in Canada's newfound popularity is the European tourist's unceasing quest for new—and affordable—holiday destinations

—MARY McIVER with PETER LEWIS in Brussels BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa and correspondents reports

A Canadian invasion

The average price of a cup of coffee in Rome is $1, $1.85 in London and Bonn—and $2 65 in Vienna Such shocking prices abroad are largely the result of the drop in value of the Canadian dollar relative to European currencies during the past two years Despite that situation, according to European Tourism Commission figures, 1¼ million Canadians travelled to Europe in 1987—an increase of 14 per cent over 1986—and spent $1 billion And despite the staggering prices, European tourism representatives say that they expect this year to be even better The Austrian national tourist office is predicting that as many as 90,000 Canadians—seven per cent more than in 1987—will arrive in Austria this year One Europe-bound Canadian, film and television art director Edward Hanna, 43, was preparing to leave last week Said Hanna. "You can't call yourself a mature and informed citizen of the world without seeing Europe"

Indeed, Patrick Dineen, editor of *Canadian Travel Courier*, an industry magazine published by Maclean Hunter, said that because so many Canadians have ethnic and cultural roots in Europe, heavy traffic across the Atlantic is bound to continue Said Dineen "It's expensive, but you can still get rail passes and deals through the big carriers" For its part, British Airways, which flies to 57 destinations in Europe, is seeking to entice passengers with low fares, package tours and such extras as cut-rate car-rental fees and hotel accommodation. The airline, which offers return fares to London starting at $588 from Montreal and Toronto and $798 from Vancouver, buys 3,500 London hotel rooms a night during the summer and offers them to passengers at discounts of up to 40 per cent Honor Verrier, Canadian public affairs manager for the airline, said that summer bookings already indicate a heavy demand Added Verrier "There is no sign that Canadians are being scared off by prices in Europe"

One reason that Canadians will be spending money on travel this summer, according to Gilles Rhéaume, director of forecasting and analysis at The Conference Board of Canada, an independant research organization in Ottawa, is because of a new tax break On July 1, in accordance with federal tax-reform legislation that will likely come into effect in April, most personal income taxes will fall, lowering payroll deductions And particularly western Canadians, who traditionally vacation in the Pacific Rim, will have new ways to spend their travel dollars this week Air China begins weekly service from Toronto and Vancouver to Shanghai for $2,708 and $2,090 full-fare economy And after July 17 Thai Airways will fly three times a week from Toronto to Bangkok ($3,266) Clearly, those will be incentives to lure more Canadian tourists away from the expensive coffee shops of Europe to the exotic tearooms of the Orient.

—ANNE STEACY



Vacationing in Hawaii despite staggering prices, traffic abroad is increasing

AIDS facts and fiction

Since Western scientists first identified the AIDS virus five years ago, researchers struggling to find a cure have also been busy trying to keep the public informed about what they know—and do not know—about the fatal disease. At the same time, governments around the world are putting more emphasis on campaigns that present current evidence, while laying out-of-date theories to rest. But occasionally, an informational setback occurs—and rekindles old concerns. The most recent example is the book *CRISIS: Heterosexual Behavior in the Age of AIDS*. In the book, published in early March, the authors—sex therapists William Masters and Virginia Johnson with Dr. Robert Kolodny—declare that "the AIDS virus is now running rampant in the heterosexual community." That assertion is contrary to scientific evidence.



Smith: a victim of one community's 'plague mentality'

Currently, 1,644 cases of AIDS have been reported in Canada, only 126 of whose victims contracted the disease through heterosexual activity. Of those, 67 per cent have come from such areas as the eastern Caribbean or Central Africa, where the disease has reached epidemic proportions. And researchers have tried to assure the public that the virus can only be transmitted sexually, from pregnant mother to fetus and through blood transfusions or intravenous drug use. There is no evidence to support claims that it can be transmitted through casual contact. But the authors maintain that—theoretically—it is possible to catch AIDS from a toilet seat, that mosquitos can transmit the virus and that even intense kissing can cause the disease to spread. Said Dr. Alastair Clayton, the director general for the Federal Centre for AIDS in Ottawa: "It is a very dangerous book, full of specious conclusions. It is going to feed the fires of misconceptions and foster the plague mentality of the people."

Shelburne County, N.S., is currently in the grip of such concerns. In September, 1987, parents in the isolated communities of Cape Sable Island banded together in opposition to teacher Eric Smith's return to the classroom. Smith, 30, a homosexual who has been diagnosed as carrying the AIDS virus, diffused the controversy one month later by accepting an appointment to a provincial task force on AIDS. But earlier this month Smith said that he planned to return to teaching—bringing the debate to the surface again. All five municipal councils in Shelburne County have resolved to oppose any AIDS carrier in the classroom, and the Municipality of Shelburne has gone further by calling for a total ban on homosexual teachers. In supporting that resolution, Shelburne municipal councillor Errol Williams Sr. said that AIDS was mainly spread by "sodomists" and would "make the bubonic plague look like a Sunday school picnic."

In opposition to such views, Joan Czapalay, an elementary-school principal, called for rational debate rather than hysteria when she spoke before the task force last week. Declared Czapalay: "They say they are reading and they say they are getting information, but I'm asking where are they getting it from? We are being divided by the issue." Indeed, Clayton said that erroneous conclusions like those contained in *CRISIS* are damaging to education programs. And that, in turn, may increase the chances that the Shelburne County showdown will be repeated elsewhere.

—NORA UNDERWOOD with BELLE HATFIELD in Yarmouth

An extensive new initiative

Starting in May, letter carriers will be delivering something extra to every household in Ontario: a pamphlet called *AIDS, Let's Talk*. Those brochures are part of the provincial government's two-year, $7-million information campaign that Health Minister Elinor Caplan announced at a news conference in Toronto last week. Declared Caplan: "This public campaign is targeted at every single person in Ontario." But others, while acknowledging that the campaign is a valuable first step, argue that it overlooks specific concerns of homosexuals.

Still, the campaign, which also includes radio, television and print advertising, is the most extensive of its kind launched in Canada, surpassing even the efforts of the federal government, which has given only $3.7 million over five years to AIDS education. Ontario plans to place ads in transit shelters, and, in downtown Toronto, a 1,000-square-foot illuminated sign will display an AIDS hotline number.

Within hours of the announcement, officials at CBC TV said that they had misgivings about running one of the TV ads, six of which were scheduled to air starting on April 15. Five of the ads straightforwardly advise abstinence or avoiding sex with multiple partners. But according to the CBC's assistant director of public relations, Glenn Luff, the CBC will not use one ad that suggests transmission can be stopped only by using a condom. Still, the campaign is certain to be welcomed as a long-overdue initiative in a province where there have been 648 known AIDS cases—377 of whom have already died.

—NORA UNDERWOOD

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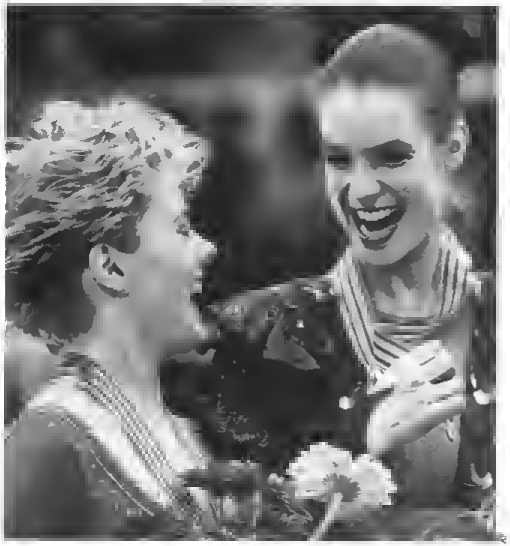
The fine line between gold and silver medals was etched again last week in Budapest at the world figure skating championships. Only a month after settling for silvers at the Calgary Winter Olympics, Canadians Elizabeth Manley and Brian Orser once more finished second behind East German Katarina Witt and American Brian Boitano. Again, Orser faltered briefly, but long enough to cost him the championship. And just as she had at the Games, Manley skated a brilliant long program, but last week a balky tape recorder upset her chances for gold.

Indeed, Manley was poised for victory after winning the first two of the three school figures. But Witt's winning mark in the third put her in first overall, and Manley dropped to second, ahead of American Debi Thomas. Said the 22-year-old from Ottawa: "I'm going to pretend that I won three figures and got a gold medal for it."

But all pretence evaporated when the tape recorder playing her short-program music produced garble, and Manley had to start over. The sound returned, but her concentration did not. Said Manley, after stumbling just out of reach of the gold: "I felt as if I was going to skate great. I might have lost a world title because of a tape machine."

Orser's problems began even earlier in Budapest. At the Olympics, he finished third in the school figures, won the short program and stumbled once in the long program to give American Brian Boitano the gold. In Budapest, he placed fifth in the figures to Boitano's third. Said Orser: "Now it's up to me. All I have to do is win both the short and the long programs."

But incredibly, after Boitano skated a clean short program, Orser blew the jump combination that has become his trademark, the triple-Axel, double toe loop. Said the dejected 1987 world champion: "It looks pretty bleak, but it's not over." The following day it was Orser skated brilliantly to win the long program but, too far behind, settled for silver to Boitano's gold. But Kurt Browning of Rocky Mountain House, Alta., who finished sixth, made figure skating history by landing the first quadruple jump in a major competition.



Manley (left) and Witt: the fine line etched between silver and gold

Historically, only through grievous error or retirement do skaters change rankings at world championships. Form certainly held in the ice dancing competition. Soviets Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin won for the fourth time in a row, with countrymen Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko taking the silver. Canadians Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall earned the highest marks of their careers, yet finished third, again. The placings were identical to those of the Calgary Olympics and the past two world championships. But now Bestemianova and Bukin will retire, creating an opening. Said McCall: "Before this event we were 70-30 for turning pro. Maybe now it's the other way around."

Another Canadian couple created an opening for themselves. Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay of Aylmer, Que., skate for France under dual citizenship. The couple's innovative, daring and erotic routines wowed the crowds but not the judges in Calgary. Again in Budapest, the scoring of the Duchesnays, especially their pulsating long program set to African music, was erratic. But they moved up to sixth place from their eighth position at the Olympics. Said Paul Duchesnay after the crowd in Hungary, echoing the one in Alberta, gave the couple a standing ovation: "I think we could be finally convincing the judges."

An uncharacteristic blunder, rather than retirement or revolution, upset the pairs competition. Olympic and defending world champions Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov of the Soviet Union faltered on a routine manoeuvre. Gordeeva, the 16-year-old darling of Calgary, tumbled while attempting to land a triple Salchow. Suddenly, the husband-and-wife team of Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev from Leningrad vaulted to the gold medal after their Olympic silver.

Gordeeva and Grinkov still finished second, and another Soviet pair—Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov—took the bronze. But Canadians Denise Benning and Lyndon Johnston finished fifth, allowing Canada to enter three pairs at the 1989 world championships.

Indeed, the next meeting of the world's best figure skaters will feature many new faces. Manley, Witt, and Thomas, Bestemianova and Bukin do not plan to be there, nor do Orser and Boitano. Their torches will be passed, making way for new stars and new controversies over judging. But the thrills and heartbreaks at Calgary and Budapest from the class of '88 will not soon be forgotten.

—HAL QUINN with correspondents' reports

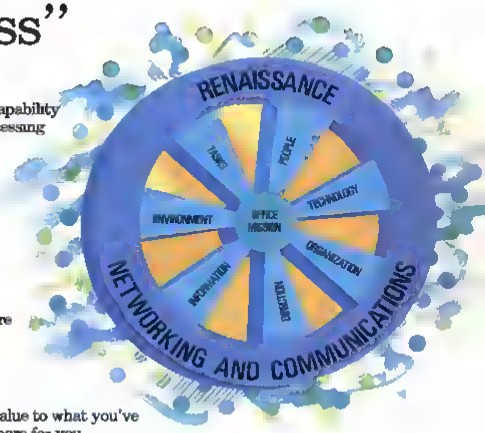
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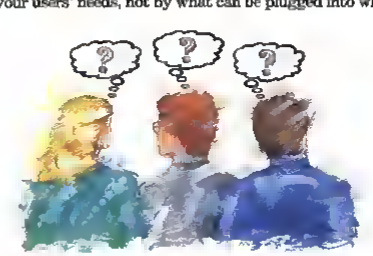
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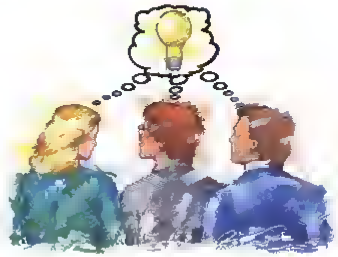
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TRENDS

Sex and the miniskirt

Last spring marked the comeback of the miniskirt, which many fashion experts heralded as long overdue. Women, they said, were tired of voluminous garments and were eager to slip into something sexy. But last fall miniskirt sales began to decline—and this year many designers have included longer styles in their new lines. At the same time, advertisers are beginning to back away from using suggestively posed, scantily clad models to sell liquor and cosmetics. Arbiters of such trends refer to those developments as "the big coverup"—a phrase that refers to lack of judgment on the part of the style-setters as well as their growing inclination to clothe their models.

The mini's fortunes this time around were uncertain from the beginning. many senior baby boomers said that although they adored the mini in the late 1960s and early 1970s, they doubted whether it would look as good on bodies that had aged 20 years. Experts were quick to point out that the new minis, designed to be worn with more elegant accessories, constituted a look for women of all ages. Indeed, their reassurances gained credibility last summer when fashionable women sported breezy, above-the-knee fashions.

But by fall many women had abandoned the mini for conventional suits and dresses. Barbara Sheperd, sales promotion director at Creeds Ltd., an elegant Toronto department store, attributed part of the reason to the stock-market crash of Oct. 19 and said that so-called Black Monday bore out the axiom that when the economy plungrs, so do hemlines. Observers have also speculated that concerns about AIDS have made women uneasy about displaying their bodies. But Barbara Lippert, a national senior editor at ADWEEK, a New York City-based marketing magazine, said that women were not so much put off by the sexual connotations of the mini as its evocation of 1960s-style ladies of leisure. Said Lippert: "Those clothes were fine if all you did was go to lunch every day. But if you had a real job, you simply could not wear them."

The decline of sexuality in advertising was inevitable, according to Patricia Carbine, a publisher of the New York City-based *Ms* magazine. Said Carbine: "We have got to the point where there is a general recognition that using a woman's body to sell a product that has nothing to do with the body is counterproductive." But Lippert attributed advertisers' change in tactics more to a question of excess. "It's the glut of bodies that has been everywhere," she said. "There has been such an assault on the senses that you don't see those ads anymore."

George Clements, national director of strategic planning at the advertising firm of J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd. in Toronto, pointed out that advertisers continue to depict intimacy between men and women—although, he said, the tone tends to be more sensual and romantic than sexual. In presenting varying degrees of dress and undress, fashion designers and advertisers seem to have shrugged off the responsibility for setting styles. Indeed, the only discernible trend in either field is the move away from soft porn to soft sell.

—MARY McIVER with LARRY BLACK in New York City and HEATHER KNEEN in Toronto





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FOR THE RECORD

The singers of spring

As singers, their styles cover a wide range of the musical spectrum. One is accompanied by the twang of country-style guitar, another by the insistent beat of reggae music, and still another by the emotional sounds of soul. But Colleen Peterson, Lillian Allen and Liberty Silver have at least two things in common: each woman is a Juno Award-winning vocalist, and each has a new spring album. Peterson, a folk-music veteran who once performed in the Ottawa-based group Three's a Crowd, went to Nashville in 1979 for a career in country music. There, she wrote songs recorded by Anne Murray and Sylvia Tyson. But her own albums failed to bring stardom. That may change with *Basic Facts* (Bookshop/BMG), a polished collection ranging from the sunny country-rocker *Weather the Storm* to the sweet pop of *I Had It All*. Although pleasant enough, such songs lack depth. Only when she hoots and howls her way through the chugging train song, *Mr. Conductor*, does Peterson display a tougher vocal side.

Toughness is more evident on Liberty Silver's debut album, *Private Property* (Eureka/BMG). A native of Kingston, Ont., Silver acquired that hard-edged style while singing in Toronto funk bands. Now the gifted rhythm-and-blues vocalist with a 6½-octave range is clearly trying to appeal to the mainstream audience of Whitney Houston. But the whispery, romantic style of *I Do Love You* reveals only flashes of her vocal brilliance. And weak compositions mar the album. Still, the aggressive title track offers refreshingly nonsense feminism in the lyrics, "Don't think you can hang a sign/ Cause this body is mine all mine."



STEVE BOSDET

Petereon: a sunny side

Jamaican-born Lillian Allen tackles social issues head on with her spoken verse—known as dub poetry—often accompanied by reggae music. But like *Revolutionary Tea Party*, Allen's 1986 Juno-winning album, *Conditions Critical* (Verse to Vinyl/Festival) rises above rhetoric to offer startling insights and stirring sounds.

The raw and angry *Freedom is Azania (South Africa Must Be Free)* is Allen's moving testimony to the spirit of black people living with apartheid. And *Unnatural Causes* is her portrait of a bag lady in Toronto, where Allen now lives. The album—produced by Parachute Club drummer Billy Bryans—also features some first-rate reggae and the Halifax women's a cappella group Four the Moment. But Allen's dub poetry, chanted in her Jamaican English, is the record's real strength. In *Dis Ya Mumma Earth (Peace Poem)*, her sharply accented words plead respect for the ecology of the planet, "cause everything 'pon it/and wi' blood and sweat in it/is every body homeland." In such lines, Allen's poetry has all the rhythmical power of music itself.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

BOOKS

Scribbling in the margin

THE ENTHUSIASMS OF ROBERTSON DAVIES
Edited by Judith Skelton Grant
(Macmillan, 320 pages, $14.95)

The life of Robertson Davies is a source of inspiration to would-be late bloomers. The esteemed author of *Fifth Business*, *What's Bred in the Bone* and many other novels was firmly entrenched in middle age before he began to write well enough to win national and international reputations. Before that he spent more than two decades in relative obscurity as a newspaper and magazine editor and publisher, working at the *Peterborough Examiner*, *The Toronto Star* and *Saturday Night*. The novels and plays he wrote during that period are not widely read now, although undoubtedly they were necessary to his maturing.

Similarly, the journalism—mainly short essays and reviews—collected in *The Enthusiasms of Robertson Davies* by Judith Skelton Grant is mainly apprentice work from his long formative period between the Second World War and the early 1960s. But while they are often unexceptional, they also contain passages in which the robust entertainer and keen mind of the later writer are in evidence.

There is something both English and very theatrical about Davies's authorial voice—an echo of his Oxford education and his penchant for flamboyant dramatizing. Yet behind such qualities lies something very genuine. Davies at his best is mischievous, insightful and charming. Meditating on cats, he wrote in *The Toronto Star* in 1959: "Authors like cats because they are such quiet, lovable, wise creatures, and cats like authors for the same reason."

Davies's early work contains evidence of the robust entertainer and keen mind of the later, highly esteemed writer

The Enthusiasms of Robertson Davies is worth reading just for the gusto that Davies can bring to even the most arcane subjects, from the creations of a forgotten puppeteer to some little-known parodies by English essayist Max Beerbohm. The collection reveals some of Davies's shortcomings, particularly his occasional pomposity and condescension. And the book is not as rich in witticisms as its cover blurb suggests. But Davies emerges as one of those rare, truly cultured people whose humanity has been deepened by a devotion to great art.

The single most enthralling piece in the collection is the transcript of an interview that Peter C. Newman conducted with Davies, first published in *Maclean's* in 1972. In it, the novelist ranges brilliantly over many subjects, from television to the pursuit of happiness. About his own nation he reflects, "I see Canada as a country torn between a very northern, rather extraordinary, mystical spirit which it fears and its desire to present itself to the world as a Scotch banker." The half-dozen thoughts of that potency in *The Enthusiasms of Robertson Davies* are alone worth the price of admission.

—JOHN BEMROSE

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Warfare in the family

IF ONLY WE COULD DRIVE LIKE THIS FOREVER
By Elisabeth Harvor
(Penguin, 234 pages, $9.95)

Under Elisabeth Harvor's scrutiny, the family unit is a kind of amputee, always lacking at least one basic part. "What I really like best is not living at home," says a character in Harvor's second collection of stories, *If Only We Could Drive Like This Forever*, expressing a sentiment that runs through the book. Such tensions are familiar subject matter for the Toronto-based author, who covered similar ground in her acclaimed 1973 collection, *Women and Children*. *If Only We Could Drive* reveals that Harvor continues to write with precision, delicacy and insight. But the new stories seldom reach satisfying resolutions—if they resolve themselves at all.

Set largely in the 1950s and 1960s, the works in Harvor's new collection contain details culled from her childhood in rural New Brunswick. The daughter of Danish immigrant parents, Harvor studied nursing but left before graduation. Ingrid, the heroine of the novella "The Age of Unreason," is also the daughter of Danish parents living in the Maritimes. When she leaves nurse's training, Ingrid becomes a prisoner in her domineering mother's home. Only marriage offers the promise of escape. Harvor ably sketches the limited options available to women in the past, but the novella seems unfinished, as if the author had difficulty moulding elements from her own life into meaningful prose.

Another short story, "A Sweetheart," also examines conflict between a mother and daughter. Kathryn, a young bank teller, is at odds with a mother who competes with her for everything—even the attentions of Kathryn's boyfriend. Alongside such internecine warfare, the characters suffer from a loneliness so intense that it can prompt physical illness. In one of Harvor's most powerful stories, "Heart Trouble," single parent Maria tries to come to terms with her broken marriage, consulting quacks and physicians for a variety of mysterious ailments. They offer her little solace—only the observation that life is hard when people have no one to care for them. In Harvor's world, even the possibility of caring seems shaky at best.

—RUBY ANDREW

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FAMILY BUSINESS
By Anna Murdoch
(Macmillan of Canada
592 pages $27.95)

In writing her second novel, *Family Business*, Anna Murdoch appears to have followed the dictum that writers should stick to what they know. She has created a character whose story bears a striking resemblance to that of Murdoch's own husband, press baron Rupert Murdoch, who parlayed a modest Australian newspaper publishing company into a multibillion-dollar international communications conglomerate. Yarrow McLean, the heroine of *Family Business*, is a fiercely independent woman who builds an international media empire from her family's tiny newspaper in a Colorado mining town.

The book sometimes reads like an operations manual for Murdoch newspapers. After looking at a dry editorial about Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in the New York *Telegraph*, the newspaper that she has bought, McLean admonishes the managing editor: "This is summer. People don't want all this heavy navel-searching. What about a pretty girl?"

Other parallels with the author's husband abound. Like Rupert Murdoch, McLean develops an editorial style combining sensationalist news coverage with a conservative political stance. She cuts costs, fires editors with liberal views and battles with typographical and editorial unions—all the while assembling media holdings around the world with fierce entrepreneurial zeal.

Murdoch, who met her husband while working as a reporter on one of his Australian dailies, has filled her novel with telling details about the newspaper industry, instead of those usual staples of the fat, popular novel—sex and glamor.

Unfortunately, the story proceeds at too leisurely a pace through McLean's childhood and years as a young mother. The tempo does pick up after she takes up the reins of the family business and, later, moves to New York City, but the heroine lacks the emotional depth to sustain a narrative spanning three generations and 60 years of American history. For the most part, Yarrow McLean remains a bloodless creation, as predictable as the newspapers that she—and Rupert Murdoch—love to produce.

—YVONNE COX



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Cheap conservation at $25 an acre

The dusty road winds north and inland from the Pan-American Highway, cutting its way around the arid slopes of the Tilarán Mountains of western Costa Rica. Occasional palm trees, which break the barren ochre of the landscape, are the only hints of a once-lush and verdant woodland that the machetes and chain saws of poverty-stricken migrant farmers have cleared to provide land and fuel. But about 35 km further inland, the blue sky gives way to an eerie grey mist, and on the horizon, the looming mountains of the Monteverde Cloud Forest provide an increasingly rare vista: the green slopes of a tropical rain forest. Three years ago the forest, 200 km west of San José, faced the same fate as the mountains to its south. But concerned conservationists worldwide—including thousands of Canadians—have saved 30,000 acres of the Monteverde rain forest by buying tracts of the woodland through an innovative conservation plan.

As a result of pressure from North American scientists, the Costa Rican government had designated the mountain range an official state reserve in 1973. And it had promised financial assistance to squatters in the Monteverde area to allow them to relocate to more suitable farmland. But the tiny country's dwindling economy, in combination with a $4.5-billion foreign debt, prevented the government from helping the squatters.

As a result, they became desperate to clear the forest in order to take up commercial farming. Said Adrian Forsyth, a tropical biologist from Kingston, Ont., who moved to Costa Rica in 1976: "People just started getting out their chain saws. They couldn't wait for money that wasn't coming." In response to the problem, Forsyth and several other conservationists formed the Monteverde Conservation League in 1986 in order to raise funds—and draw attention to the problems of the world's rain forests.

The league, supported by the Washington-based World Wildlife Fund, embarked on a campaign to sell honorary deeds to the reserve for $25 an acre—the average price that the squatters were asking. The deeds, which confer ownership in name only, prohibit holders from ever developing or selling the land. Instead, they represent tax-deductible donations which conservationists are using to help the squatters relocate. So far, the World Wildlife Fund has helped the league raise about $360,000 by selling more than 14,000 acres of the forest to foreign investors, including 7,000 Canadians. Said Bristol Foster of Saltspring Island, B.C., who bought his acre last year: "To help save the world's rain forests, it is cheap at twice the price."



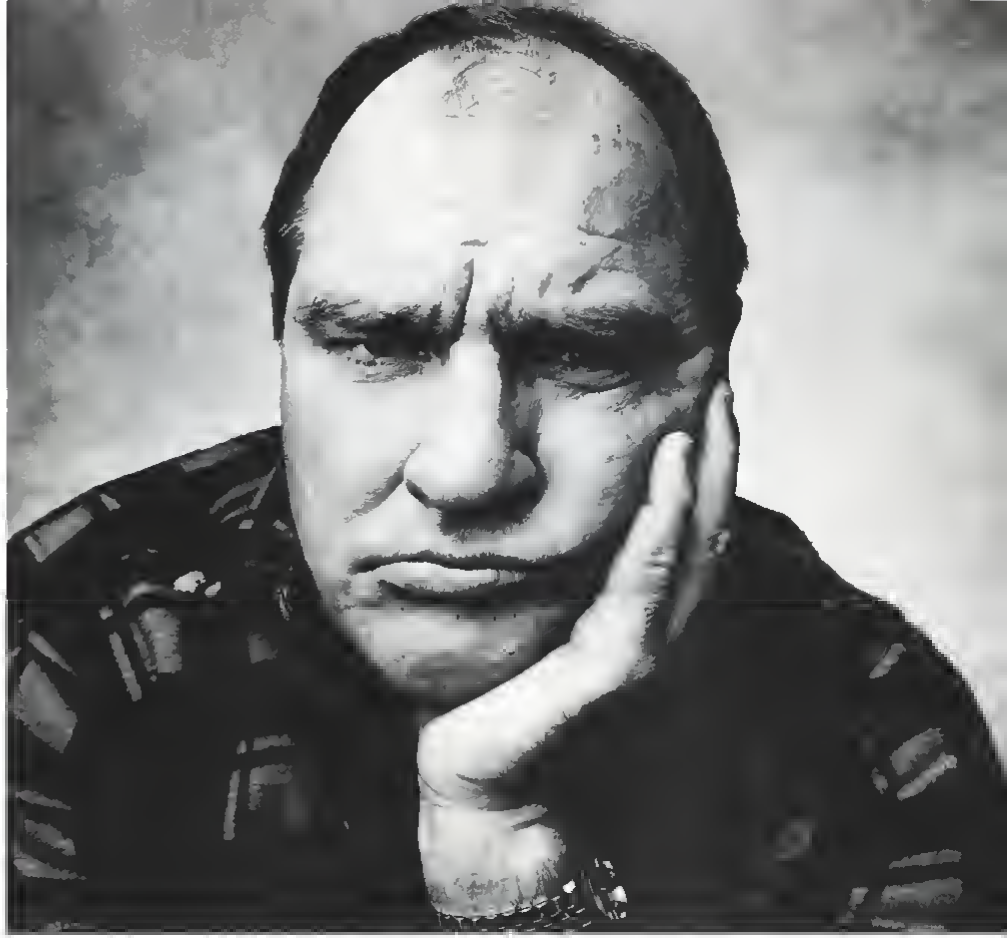
Monteverde rain forest: Canadians are helping to preserve a precious environmental resource

Although rain forests cover only six per cent of the earth's surface, they are a precious environmental resource. They are the natural habitat of 155,000 of the 250,000 known species of plants, 80 per cent of all insects and nine-tenths of the world's primates, including monkeys. Some of those plants provide pharmacologists with critical healing agents. The rosy periwinkle, for one, is the source of alkaloid substances used to treat Hodgkin's disease, a lymphatic disorder, and childhood leukemia. And scientists say that at least 1,400 tropical plants may be useful in combatting cancer. But most of the world's rain forests are located in Third World countries—including Costa Rica—where growing populations are encroaching on their lush hillsides. As a result, between 1955 and 1985, 40 per cent of the world's rain forests disappeared.

In Costa Rica, squatters have destroyed more than 50 per cent of the country's rain forest within the past 15 years. That is because the country's so-called squatting laws allow citizens to stake claims to unsettled land simply by fencing off sites and living on them for three years. In the Monteverde region, about 35 homesteaders had staked tracts that made up 75 per cent of the forest.

But the conservationists are now reclaiming that land. And eventually, said Forsyth, the league plans to help the government clear squatters from other national parks and reserves. Those parks, he added, will give refuge to 85 per cent of Costa Rica's plant, animal and insect species. Declared Forsyth: "What we think we have discovered in all of this is that the rain forests of the Third World can be saved if the first world will only get involved." Clearly, that involvement has become critical.

—VICTOR DWYER in Monteverde



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PEOPLE/THE GENIE AWARDS

The victory was unprecedented *Un Zoo la nuit (Night Zoo)*, a stylish thriller that sets a touching reconciliation between father and son against the brutal excesses of Montreal's underworld, had received a record 14 Genie nominations from the Academy of Canadian Cinema and Television And at last week's gala awards ceremony in Toronto the film's creators walked away with 13 awards The other much-heralded front-runner, *I've Heard the Mermaids Singing*, a whimsical movie about a self-effacing Toronto art gallery secretary, had received nine nominations, but won only two awards

Zoo and *Mermaids* both premièred to world acclaim and respectable international sales at the Cannes Film Festival last May Last week *Zoo*'s early-evening awards for cinematography and art direction set the stage for the greater glories to come. As an estimated two million viewers watched the Canadian movie industry's ninth annual awards show telecast live on CBC from the Metro Toronto Convention Centre, *Zoo*, the first feature film of **Jean-Claude Lauzon**, a 33-year-old Montreal writer-director with a reputation for moodiness, continued its inexorable sweep Backstage, after collecting Genies for best original screenplay and best director, a nervous Lauzon picked up a reporter's tape recorder from the podium and absentmindedly tossed it over his shoulder onto the floor Then, asked how much of the movie's material had come from his own life, he responded "Wanna see my scar?"

Winning in all of the technical and artistic categories, including best picture, the makers of *Zoo* broke the record of eight awards held by last year's *Decline of the American Empire* A 14th Genie eluded them only because two *Zoo* stars had been nominated for best actor veteran performer **Roger Le Bel** won over fellow Montrealer **Gilles Maheu** As the awards recipients quickly became a foregone conclusion, cohosts **Gordon Pinsent**, 57, and **Megan Follows**, 20, who appeared in a succession of tight-fitting minis that left no doubt that the *Anne of Green Gables* star had grown up, kept the show moving with jokes about their age gap



Follows, Pinsent, Lauzon (below), a dramatic sweep for a dark thriller

Although the night clearly belonged to *Zoo*, the other best-picture nominees, *Mermaids*, *Family Viewing*, *Life Classes* and *Train of Dreams*, were also much praised over champagne and smoked salmon at a crowded pre-award cocktail party sponsored by Telefilm, the federal film agency But of the four, only *Mermaids*, made with a minuscule budget of $350,000, won awards. The Genie for best actress went to its star, **Shalle McCarthy**, and best supporting actress to costar **Paule Baillargeon** McCarthy managed to appear at the festivities although she had given birth to her first child, **Mackenzie Grace Donaldson**, only six days earlier Clutching two Genies—one a miniature version for her baby—the 31-year-old actress provided the show's warmest moment. "I'm between fittings, I mean feedings," she said, "so I'll be to the point. All I can say is I'm glad there was no female actress nomination from *Un Zoo*"



No Canadian cultural and artistic event would be complete without politics, and the Genies were no exception **Rock Demara**, the acclaimed Montreal producer of such children's movies as *The Dog Who Stopped the War*, received the Air Canada Award for outstanding contributions to the Canadian film industry—and won a standing ovation after he turned his acceptance speech into an attack on the Canada-United States free trade agreement. The normally soft-spoken Demers also castigated the federal government for supporting what he called an "archaic" antipornography bill and for spending money on nuclear submarines at the expense of culture

Still, despite low budgets—*Zoo*'s co-producer, **Roger Frappier**, said that the movie's modest $1.9-million price tag was greeted with stunned disbelief at Cannes—new Canadian movies continue to make their mark at international film festivals. But Canadian producers such as Rock Demers acknowledge that that the next step is to win a bigger audience at home.

—YVONNE COX with HEATHER KNEEN in Toronto

Portrait of an artist in her prime

It has been 24 years since Joni Mitchell left Saskatoon and eventually arrived on the coffeehouse circuit in Toronto's Yorkville district. And although she has returned occasionally from her home in Los Angeles to visit her parents, last week was different. Under the glare of the media spotlight, Mitchell was back in Saskatoon for a triumphant homecoming. And the veteran singer-songwriter chose the Bessborough Hotel—where she often attended high-school dances—to meet the press on the western leg of a publicity tour to promote *Chalk Mark in a Rain Storm*, her best album in years. Donning a school beanie presented by three students at her old school, Aden Bowman Collegiate Institute, the 44-year-old artist fielded questions with charm and humor, just as she had done at a press conference in Toronto two days before. Said Bernie Fiedler, a former associate and longtime friend whom she visited in Toronto: "Joni's in great spirits. She's looking good and she's proud of her new album."



Mitchell: a landmark album and a beanie back in Saskatoon

That pride is justified. Her latest recording is an artistic landmark that re-establishes Mitchell as one of pop music's premier talents. Three years in the making, *Chalk Mark* features some of her strongest compositions in more than a decade. And not since *Court and Spark*, her critically acclaimed and top-selling 1974 album, has the singer sounded so confident. She even plans to undertake a limited concert tour this fall—her first in more than five years. Mitchell's new mood is also reflected in her other creative outlet: visual art. Finally, after years of using her paintings only as album-cover illustrations or gifts, Mitchell has agreed to a commercial exhibition. In May, 18 of her canvases are scheduled to go on display in a prominent Tokyo gallery.

Clearly, Mitchell is in her prime. *Chalk Mark*, her 15th album in a recording career that spans two decades, is the culmination of musical ventures into folk, pop and jazz. Produced with her husband, bassist Larry Klein, who also co-wrote the music for three tracks, the album draws on all of Mitchell's creative faculties. And it demonstrates her artistic approach to songwriting. One of the ways in which she created aural texture was to invite several guest artists to sing or play on the album. They include English rocker Billy Idol, who contributes raspy vocals to *Dancin' Clown*. Discussing the track last week, Mitchell told *Maclean's*: "It was for the contrast he provided. It's a great little cameo for him, and he brings real life to the part."

Chalk Mark grapples with such weighty contemporary topics as war and rampant commercialism. Mitchell's strongest statement on the album is *Lakota*, a defiant plea to preserve certain American Indian lands in the mineral-rich Black Hills of Arizona. The song reflects the Hopi prophecy that the lands are sacred and must be preserved—even in the face of U.S. government plans to mine the region's uranium deposits. Sitting in her Toronto hotel room, dressed in earth tones and wearing a black hat and Navajo Indian jewelry, a healthy-looking Mitchell repeated her concern. "Governments are hassling Indians everywhere on this continent for their natural resources," she said. "I believe the Hopi prophecy. The uranium should not be taken out."

Mitchell is at home in the southwestern United States. After years of fascination with the desert imagery in the artwork of American painter Georgia O'Keeffe, Mitchell contacted her and made a week-long sojourn to the painter's New Mexico home in 1977. Although she recalled that O'Keeffe was "testy in many ways," Mitchell says that she feels the legendary painter—who died in 1986 at 98—grew to like her. "She once told me I should quit smoking," said Mitchell, a notorious chain smoker. "She added that she thought I should live—which I took as a high compliment."

Art and songwriting have gone hand in hand for Mitchell since she was in her teens. Born Joan Anderson, the daughter of grocer William and schoolteacher Myrtle, Mitchell enrolled at the Alberta College of Art in Calgary after high school. There, she began singing and playing the ukulele after classes—and ultimately found the art classes uninspiring. Going to Toronto in 1964, she sang in such Yorkville folk clubs as the Half Beat—until Fiedler booked her at his famous Riverboat coffeehouse. Said Fiedler: "I remember telling her, 'So, Miss Anderson, you're trying to achieve the Baez sound, are you?' " Later, she began singing her own songs exclusively, and Fiedler recalled her excitement when she first performed *Both Sides Now*, the ballad that Judy Collins later recorded, winning fame for its writer.

Her early recordings brought Mitchell—who had a short-lived marriage to folksinger Chuck Mitchell—to the attention of other singers. Then, *Big Yellow Taxi* and, particularly, *Woodstock*, became anthems for the hippie generation. But it was Mitchell's stark, beautiful 1971 album, *Blue*, that established her as one of the era's most influential singer-songwriters. Such compositions as *My Old Man* and *A Case of You*, romantic ballads written in a confessional style, ranked Mitchell with Bob Dylan and fellow-Canadian Leonard Cohen.



Mitchell in concert, 1970: songs that became anthems for the hippie generation

After her next album, *For the Roses*, Mitchell began exploring pop territory with the dazzling *Court and Spark*.

Then came a succession of jazz-inspired albums—including a collaboration with composer-bassist Charles Mingus just before his death in 1979—that confused fans, confounded critics and sold poorly. But Mitchell insists that she has no regrets. "My records sell steadily over a long period of time, more like books," she said. "I think I lost a few people with the more jazzy projects but gained others who couldn't get into my previous work."

When the more rock-oriented *Dog Eat Dog* came out in 1985, Mitchell shocked listeners again with a collection of songs that railed against greed, TV evangelism and the far right. Mitchell says that those issues, along with a heavy California income tax levied against artists during the early 1980s, led to her rage on the album. Said Mitchell: "It put me in touch with all of the powerless and persecuted. And it opened up a political anger that was not there before."

Although Mitchell's anger is muted on *Chalk Mark in a Rain Storm*, her resolve remains strong. As she travels to promote her new work, she exudes confidence with, and uncharacteristic tolerance for, the press. "I have to keep my spirit high," said Mitchell. "And to keep my creativity flowing, I've learned not to be afraid of failing—because out of the ashes of failure may come a great idea." By taking risks, Mitchell has survived into the late 1980s with her art still blazing.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

A voice of the spirits

The first lines on Joni Mitchell's new album, *Chalk Mark in a Rain Storm*, are an invitation to intimacy: "I'm going to take you to my secret place. It's a place that you, like no one else I know, might appreciate." That enticing opening will make most longtime fans think that Mitchell has returned to her confessional style of songwriting. But *My Secret Place*, a tender duet with singer Peter Gabriel, never ventures deeply into Mitchell's emotional world. Instead, the song reveals how much the singer—after a tradition of baring her soul—now prefers to look outward. And *Chalk Mark* suggests that, although the artist has become less candid about her feelings, she is more open with her thoughts. Like her angry 1985 album *Dog Eat Dog*, the new collection demonstrates that Mitchell has shifted her concerns from romantic to public affairs. But where the earlier recording suffered at times from excessive rage and high-tech studio effects, *Chalk Mark* (Geffen/WEA) triumphs with confidence and clarity—a sign that Mitchell has found a powerful new voice.

Paradoxically, the album is filled with many different voices. *Chalk Mark* features guest vocalists ranging from rock star Gabriel to country artist Willie Nelson. Mitchell takes those diverse artists and either casts them as characters in songs or uses their voices to color arrangements. In the exuberant rock song *Dancin' Clown*, Billy Idol plays a growling bully named Rowdy Yates who taunts a shy boy called Jesse, sung by Tom Petty. On *Snakes and Ladders*, a rollicking tune about the perils of materialism, Mitchell's soprano and former Eagle Don Henley's tenor wave in and out of each other with a sweeping effect. And Nelson's weathered voice warms the shimmering ballad *Cool Water*.

Still, Mitchell's spirit pervades the richly textured *Chalk Mark*. She composed the compelling rhythms that run through many of the songs. In *Number One*, a scathing depiction of the upwardly mobile generation, Mitchell's voice raps out the words "Got to be a winner—trophy winner, get to hold your head up high up" as if she were beating out an improvised drum pattern. The masterpiece at the album's centre is *Lakota*, which depicts the plight of native people in the southwestern United States. Through her urgent lyrics and mystical chants with native leader Iron Eyes Cody, Mitchell offers a stirring case for the preservation of sacred Indian lands when she sings "Out of balance—out of hand, we want the land!" Like the rest of *Chalk Mark*, the song resonates with conviction.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

MACLEAN'S BEST SELLER LIST

FICTION

1 **The Tommyknockers**, *King (1)*
2 **Kaleidoscope**, *Steel (2)*
3 **The Icarus Agenda**, *Ludlum (5)*
4 **Mortal Fear**, *Cook (6)*
5 **2061: Odyssey Three**, *Clarke (3)*
6 **Sarum**, *Rutherfurd (7)*
7 **The Bonfire of the Vanities**, *Wolfe (4)*
8 **The Palace**, *Erdmon (10)*
9 **Yes, Prime Minister Vol II.** *Lynn and Jay*
10 **Presumed Innocent**, *Turow (8)*

NONFICTION

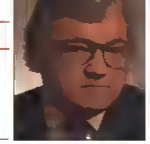
1 **Elizabeth Takes Off**, *Taylor (1)*
2 **Thriving on Chaos**, *Peters (3)*
3 **Trump: The Art of the Deal**, *Trump (2)*
4 **Time Flies**, *Cosby (4)*
5 **Friends in High Places**, *Hoy (7)*
6 **Spycatcher**, *Wright (5)*
7 **Canadian Living Cookbook**, *Ferguson (6)*
8 **Caesars of the Wilderness**, *Newman (8)*
9 **Stung**, *Ross*
10 **Renewal Factor**, *Waterman*

() Position last week

—Compiled by Sondra McGregor

COLUMN

An adventurer on the loose again



By Allan Fotheringham

Prepare yourself. He's loose again. He'll be in the papers and on the telly incessantly. You'll grow intrigued with him—from a distance, which is the best way. Up close, you'd grow sick of him. Distance has its charms. He is Capt. Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, professional adventurer, professional bore. He is off on another expedition to walk to the North Pole. No one knows why. No one ever knows why Sir Ranulph does anything. Perhaps he had a year to spare. Other people work for a living. Sir Ranulph gets his name in the peper.

The suffering residents of B.C. are only too familiar with the chap. Back in 1971 he announced he would pep up the province's centennial celebrations by making the first north-to-south navigation of B.C. by boat, starting up in the Yukon and emerging at the mouth of the Fraser on a Vancouver beach.

It sounded interesting. So did Sir Ranulph, third baronet of Banbury, from Stickledown, Bepton, near Midhurst, Sussex. Officer in the Royal Scots Greys. Grandfather? The Hon. Sir Eustace Edward Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes was MP for Banbury in 1906, lieutenant-colonel of the Oxfordshire Hussars, parliamentary secrtary to the first lord of the admiralty, governor of the Seychelles Islands (1918-1921) and the Leeward Isles (1921-1929). He served in the Riel Rebellion (medal with clasp), in Egypt (dispatches), in the Pioneer Expedition to Mashonaland, and so on. On the committee of the Brompton Consumptive Hospital, deputy chairman of the Royal Albert Orphanage at Bagshot. You couldn't make it up.

Daddy? Lieutenant-colonel Royal Scots Greys, aide-de-camp to the Governor General of Canada (1928-1930), Palestine Medal, married the second daughter of Sir Percy Wilson Newson, "and had issue." The present Sir Ranulph, in fact, has a sister who's married to Capt. John Jervoise Fitzgerald Scott, the Royal Dragoons, elder son of Cmdr. Geoffrey Thomas Archibald Scott, RN (ret.), of Studwell Lodge, Droxford, Hants.

The pedigree was wonderful. It was just when Sir Ranulph's press releases from Britain began arriving that there were some doubts. The highlight of the expedition to this section of the colonies was to "solve the riddle of the Headless Valley in a remote corner of northwest Canada which has claimed the lives of 18 prospectors and explorers, four of whose bodies were found without their heads."

Ho hum. Here we go. Pierre Berton made the first of his many reputations in "solving the riddle" of the Nahanni River in the Northwest Territories 30 years previously, but there's nothing to stop the Brit ignorance of the lives of the natives. His pamphlet described northern B.C. as a mountainous landmass "virtually uninhabited and in many cases totally unexplored. Strange myths of giant men and lost tribes emanate from the few trappers who have braved the hostile mountains and the vicious rapids of the gorges." Ah, Fleet Street.

When Sir Renulph arrived, eager to take on the monsters hand-to-hand, he was somewhat chagrined to find the long-demythified Nahanni now was a regular route for American canoeists and, in fact, at the moment held a collection of boy scouts. Trailed by a BBC crew of three, a London photographer, eight-month bride Lady Virginia and several recalcitrant corporals from the British army, Sir Ranulph was soon revealed to be a close relative of Peter Sellers's Insp. Clouseau. His British army vehicles were almost dead of old age. He was going to "live off the land," before finding out that the entire Nahanni was a game preserve.

The only wild game ever bagged was one small rabbit that had to be divided into eight portions. The dehydrated army rations he brought along were designed to last no more than five days. For the essential task of cutting wood on the hike, his men didn't even have an axe. They brought skin divers' knives. He claimed one of his missions was to collect the rare least weasel for the British Museum. One was quickly found—frozen in the fridge of a Vancouver-area zoo keeper.

Most memorable, as Ran and Ginny fumbled their 1,300-mile route down B.C. by rubber boat, was that the third baronet of Banbury was—most of all—a cadger of the first order. He borrowed vehicles, talked his way into free plane rides, glommed onto donated food, all on promises of endorsements and subsequent publicity. By the time he traversed the province, the inhabitants had the impression of an aluminum-siding salesman who had drifted through. At the end of the "expedition"—Sir Ranulph ending on his behind when his rubber boat hit Vancouver's Kitsilano Beach before all of 200 spectators—the ABC team and the soldiers were barely speaking to him.

Anyone named Capt. Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes cannot be denied. There was the 1969 hovercraft voyage down the Nile. The parachute jump onto a glacier in Norway. There was the "first longitudinal circumnavigation of the globe"—a jaunt taking in both polar ice cape and various global high spots such as the Sahara Desert and Ellesmere Island. Prince Charles always supports him, claiming great results for British exports, but no one has ever been able to demonstrate that any scientific or historical benefits have resulted. It doesn't really matter. Somebody, slogging to the North Pole on foot, on borrowed equipment, with vague dreams of something, has to provide those winsome little chpe they have at the end of the evening TV news. Old Etonian Sir Ranulph is now 44. It's better than working for a living.



Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southam News.



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